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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Solicitor-General Bristow Withdraws his Letter of Resignation.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President has urgently solicited Solicitor-General BRISTOW to withdraw his resignation, and that gentleman has yielded to the President's request. He left for his home at Louisville this evening, but will return by the 1st proximo. There was no Cabinet meeting today, though all the members are in the city, save Mr. FISH, who is passing the holidays in New-York. There were few visitors at the White House. Judge WILLIAMS, the new Attorney-General, spent some time with the President, after which the latter took a stroll on the Avenue.

MR. SARGENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

When Mr. SARGENT was elected Senator from California, the other day, resulting in the defeat of Senator COLE, certain journals made haste to proclaim it a defeat of the Administration. The fact is, that so far as the relations of either of these gentlemen toward the President are concerned, those of Mr. SARGENT were quite as cordial as those of Mr. COLE. But Mr. SARGENT himself puts at rest all doubt as to his attitude in certain remarks which he made on the occasion of the reception tendered him after his election on the evening of the 16th inst. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO: I thank you for the high honor of this reception to-night, and also your representatives who, so many of them, have given me their suffrages for the important station upon which I am to enter. I humbly trust that the people of this city and this State may not be disappointed in their reasonable expectations of my conduct in that office. I believe it is not a matter of importance where a man resides who represents a people. If his mind is narrow and provincial, he is not a fit representative of a State; but if he is willing and able to understand the interests and necessities of the State, it matters not in what part of it he may recently have lived. It is my desire and purpose to represent to the utmost of my ability the interests of every part of the State. I know that you have local wants in San Francisco. As I passed through your streets I saw your vacant Custom-house lot, a disgrace to the city, while $50,000 a month is paid for rent for Government offices. There are other and important interests to be attended to, and I propose, so far as my abilities may go, that you shall be satisfied with the result of my work. I go, fellow Republicans, to Washington, in close sympathy with the Administration. I am proud of the record that it has made. Since the inauguration of GRANT the Administration has paid $250,000,000 of the national debt. It has reduced the annual burden of interest $12,000,000 a year in gold. It has saved millions by the sale of gold and reduced taxation by $80,000,000 a year. It has ably settled grave foreign questions. It has settled the difficulties in the discontented portions of the country. I know that there are other works to be performed by this Administration; that taxation will be still further reduced; that we will be able to throw off the odius income tax; that the debt which now weighs heavily upon the industries of the country, under the present system will be more gradually extinguished, so that coming generations may bear their share of the burdens under which we are laboring, as they will share the benefits of the struggles through which we have lately passed. This policy is foreshadowed by the late Message of President GRANT. I trust that great and good man will receive the unanimous nomination again by our party. Fellow-citizens, I will not detain you by any lengthy remarks to-night. I feel grateful to you for this demonstration in my honor. I trust that in the future, when my record shall have been made, you will have it to say that your trust was not unworthily bestowed.

SENATOR HARLAN.

The charges against the official integrity of Senator HARLAN have not received credence among his associates in the Senate, but their specific character and persistent reiteration has had so much effect that a good deal of anxiety is manifested to have the whole truth, whether favorable or unfavorable to him, made known in relation to the charges. Some of these stories have been circulated in his own State to affect the election in which he is a candidate for another term in the Senate, and whatever effect they may have had there cannot now be counteracted by any proof which there is time to bring forward. Some of the most damaging of these reports have reference to the Senator's relation while Secretary of the Interior with the Wright Indian Pension frauds. As Judge WRIGHT is likely to be brought into Court to answer to charges similar to those which have been made against him in the Press, Mr. HARLAN's connection with him will incidentally be explained. His friends claim that his defense is complete, and that he will be glad to have an opportunity of vindicating himself. It is certain that very few persons here believe that in this affair he was guilty if at all of anything beyond the exercise of bad judgment. Public opinion is less lenient toward WRIGHT, and the official investigations into his transactions heretofore mentioned have been continued, the results, however, being kept secret by the investigating Commissioner.

THE PROPOSED LABOR COMMISSION.

Mr. HOAR has received numerous letters since the House passed his bill for a Labor Commission, which generally begin by expressing the highest admiration of his course in Congress, and praising him for his attitude on the labor question, but end with a statement of the writer's fitness for a place on the proposed commission, and the desire for Mr. HOAR's influence in securing the appointment. But, unluckily for these applicants, Mr. HOAR is inclined to find some other signs of capacity in any person whom he might indorse for a position than the ability to be fulsome in compliments to himself; and besides, the Senate has yet to act upon the bill before it becomes a law. It is, however, believed that the Senate will concur with the House in this matter—of course, after amending the bill in some particulars, as it almost invariably does all proposals emanating from the House.

A WITNESS OF SOME NOTORIETY.

Mrs. E. A. POLLARD, somewhat notorious for her connection with the Confederate cause, and for having cowhided a member of the Confederate Congress in the Representatives Hall, as well as for having once shot a Mr. MOORE, in Baltimore, was a witness on the stand in the District Circuit Court, today, in a suit brought by her against J. E. LYON. This is a somewhat notable case growing out of transactions in this city, published a year or more ago, and is to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract relative to the management of the St. Cloud Hotel. Her testimony was decidedly spicy. She said she did not state to LYON that her name would draw custom to the house. She charges LYON with having tried to make her live with him in improper relations, and the letters produced, which tend to prove that she did not object to such proposals, she said she had written while under the influence of chloroform. She was in the habit, she said, of putting herself under such influence when thinking of her children.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury made the following assignments of officers of the Revenue Marine:

Capt. John G. Baker, detached from the command of the revenue steamer *Moccasin* at Newport and ordered to command the revenue cutter *Dobbin*, at Castine, Me.; Capt. David Ritchie, now on waiting orders, assigned to command the *Moccasin*; First Lieut. A. G. Cary, assigned to duty on board the revenue steamer *Mahoning*, at Boston; First Lieut. Henry F. Blake, ordered to duty on board the *Grant*; First Lieut. W. L. Simmons, detached from special duty in connection with the building of revenue steamers, and placed on waiting orders; Second Lieut. Geo. S. Williams, detached from the *Active*, at New-Bedford, and ordered to duty on board the *Grant*; Second Lieut. J. H. Rogers ordered to the *Lincoln*, at Puget Sound; Second Lieut. A. J. Melcherd ordered to the *Active*; Third Lieut. W. McKendry detached from the *Mahoning* and placed on waiting orders, on being relieved by Third Lieut. Woodward, and Third Lieuts. Edmund Burke and John Morrisey ordered to the *Grant*.

Hereafter it is the intention of the Treasury Department, as far as they may be needed and the exigencies of the service will permit, to make assignments of revenue officers quarterly.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. KEILL, agent for the United States, incloses to the Secretary of the Treasury a full list of his communications concerning the condition of the Consulates of the United States in Asia, Egypt, and South America, adding:

The Consular service is not only exceedingly irresponsible in its practical operations, but in the main discreditable to the nation. This is the result of three important defects, namely, insufficiency of compensation; the appointment of unsuitable persons in many cases; and lastly, the astonishing crudeness and imperfections of our Consular laws.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1854, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of *Osprey*. It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case, it was shown that the contestant for the Tichborne estates was a passenger on an English vessel named the *Bella*, which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up among others by the Captain of an American vessel named the *Osprey*.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Proceedings of the Eighteenth Day—Results of the Analysis of the Liver—Antimony in Large Quantities.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The Criminal Court of Anne Arundel County, for the trial of Mrs. WHARTON, reassembled today at 1½ P. M., a full Bench, consisting of Chief-Judge MILLER and Assistant Judges HAMMOND and HAYDEN, being present. All the counsel and jury were in their seats, and the prisoner and daughter, with the female friends who have been constantly at their side since the commencement of this protracted trial, occupied their usual places inside the bar. The Courtroom was crowded, in anticipation of exciting evidence. When the Court adjourned on Saturday morning last until today, it was for the purpose of allowing time to Prof. TORREY to complete his analysis of the liver of Gen. KETCHUM, commenced on Monday of last week. When Prof. TORREY left the witness-stand on Thursday, he had proceeded so far in his analysis as to obtain a number of dark spots on a porcelain plate, which indicated unmistakably, in his opinion, the presence of arsenic or antimony. Immediately after opening of Court today, Prof. TONEY was called to the stand and testified:

Taking several of the dark spots on the porcelain plate, his object was to test either the presence of antimony or arsenic; a ready solubility would denote antimony, and the more difficult solubility of the remaining part would denote arsenic; applying a very slight heat the solution was evaporated to dryness, giving on the outer edge of the evaporated spot the unmistakable color of antimony; the centre of the spot was of a light yellow color, inclining to white; further tests on these spots, with the aid of a microscope, gave a canary-yellow color of arsenic in quantities too small to be detected by the naked eye; the experiments, therefore, proved the spots were composed principally of antimony. Witness was satisfied by the result of the nature of the deposit. With one or two other spots he tried nitrate acid to see if he could get white oxide of antimony. No satisfactory result was obtained, and he made no further experiments with the spots. His next experiment was with another part of the original solution, to see if he could obtain metallic antimony. This test was also unsatisfactory, and was put aside as of no particular value on account of the exceedingly minute results obtained, if any. A second test for metallic antimony was also unsatisfactory, the witness stating that the quantity of the material used for experimenting was too small to operate with. Further experiments with the original solution, obtained a a precipitate of sulphide of antimony equal to six-tenths of a grain, which would be three or four-tenths of a grain of metallic antimony. Witness stated that, judging from the result obtained from the quantity experimented with, which was a little over half, the whole liver might have contained from one-half to three-quarters of a grain. All the foregoing experiments were made from materials taken from the large jars containing the liver. The witness next took the contents of the small jars, containing one kidney and the spleen, and experimenting with the same test, had proceeded so far with his analysis as to obtain dark spots on a porcelain plate, indicating arsenic or antimony. He had progressed no further.

At this point counsel for the prosecution stated that the evidence was closed on the part of the State. The Court then, at 3½ P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MISSOURI KUKLUX RAMPANT.

Raid on Colored Men in Saline County—Five Murdered and the Work Still in Progress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* from Sedalia, Mo., says that Christmas Day witnessed a preconcerted outbreak of Kuklux at Marshall, Saline County, Mo., and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of the negroes in the district; patrols were placed near the town, and every traveler was halted and questioned; all business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but a man who left Marshall at 11 o'clock P. M. saw the dead bodies of five, two hanging by the neck and three lying on the road. He also saw one terribly wounded, having his shoulder shot away. At the latest accounts, the crowd of armed men were starting out and swearing they would clear out every negro in the county.

Christmas Festival at the Cornell Memorial School.

Last evening the infant class of the Cornell Memorial M. E. Sabbath-school gave an entertainment in their new school hall, in Seventy-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The exercises consisted of songs and recitations, which, on the whole, were admirably rendered by the little folks. Great praise is due to Rev. W. K. PEYTON, the pastor, and to all concerned for their admirable arrangements for the comfort of the little ones.

DEATH ON THE ERIE.

Singular Wreck of a Coal-Train on the Honesdale Branch.

A Boulder Stops the Train and Kills a Fireman—Terrible Death of Another Employe—A Painful Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

A singular and unusual accident occurred on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway today, just above this place, which resulted in the death of a fireman, and the total wreck of fifteen coal-cars. The train was approaching this station, which is the junction of the branch with the main line, about noon today. The branch road runs at the foot of a high range of hills, embedded in the side of which are many immense bowlders. When the coal-train was within three-quarters of a mile of this place, one of these rocks, loosened by the thaw of the past day or two, and weighing many hundred tons, came thundering down the side of the mountain and lodged on the railroad-track, only a few feet ahead of the train, which was running pretty fast. The engineer, Mr. D. B. WOOD, scarcely realized the critical situation of affairs before his engine went crashing at full speed upon the immovable obstacle. The engineer and fireman, whose name was JOHN SHULTZ, were thrown from the engine, the latter striking his head on a rock many feet away, and was instantly killed. The engineer was, however, only slightly injured. The momentum of the train being checked so suddenly, the centre of it was thrown high into the air, forming for an instant a huge pyramid, and then fifteen of the cars went crashing down an embankment forty feet to the river. None of the train hands were injured beside the two named. The locomotive, No. 329, was completely wrecked.

The deceased fireman was a young married man, and lived in Port Jervis, where his body was taken in the New-York express.

JAMES GOULD, a railroad man, met with a fearful death at Greycourt, the junction of the Newburg and Warwick branches of the Erie with the main line, on Christmas morning early. He was on the track making signals to an approaching train, and in stepping out of the way, caught his foot in a frog. He could not extricate himself, and the train was too close to stop. It struck him and almost cut him in two, knocking him out of the frog, leaving his boot fastened therein. Although terribly injured, he lived just long enough to be taken to Port Jervis, dying as he was carried into the presence of his wife and child. This unfortunate man, a few weeks ago, fell from his train and received injuries from which he had just recovered—the trip on which he was killed being the first he had made since getting around. His family is destitute.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

A Republican Assassinated in Arkansas—The Murderer Arrested.

The following letter is published in the Washington *Chronicle* of Monday:

LAKE VILLAGE,
Chicot County, Ark., December, 1871.

Hon. A. G. Riddle, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of myself and family I undertake a mournful duty. Our hearts are bowed with sorrow. We mourn for our gallant and noble young friend, WALTHALL G. WYNN, who was, on Monday, the 11th inst., most foully and infamously murdered at this place by Kuklux assassins, for advocating the Republican Party. Myself and a few friends, while utterly unsuspicious of foul intent, arrived just in time to support the falling form of our friend and capture his dastardly murderers. Monday last being court day, quite a number of persons were in town. Mr. WYNN, a few friends, and myself had just dined together. After talking with the family a little while, and playing with the children, poor WYNN walked over to the Courthouse—which is only about two hundred yards from our dwelling—in company with Capt. CRUTE, whither I had just preceded them. He stood talking with myself and other friends for two or three minutes, and then walked out. In about five minutes thereafter, making in all, perhaps, little more than fifteen minutes after leaving our dwelling, the blood of our martyr friend was pouring upon the ground from a wound inflicted by a Kuklux by the name of JOHN H. SAUNDERS, who was aided and assisted by two other noted desperadoes and Kuklux, named respectively CURTIS GARRET and JASPER DUGAN. We were fortunate enough to prevent the escape of either of the murderers. You can assure all friends that no man ever died more sincerely mourned than is Mr. WYNN by the Republicans of Chicot County. He was an ornament to our Bar, and one of the brightest stars of our State. But, alas! he has fallen another victim of Kuklux violence and of hatred to Republican principles, simply because he dared uphold the right, and to speak in behalf of the weak and needy. My heart is too full to write. The spirit of rebellion and hatred to the National Government is more bitter now than ever. As you perhaps are aware, I am a native of this county. My long acquaintance with the rebel population therefore allows me to judge with some accuracy. I speak knowingly. Martial law ought to be declared throughout the entire South. I am, very truly, yours,

JAMES W. MASON.

Mr. WYNN was a graduate of the law department of Howard University, much esteemed. Mr. MASON is a State Senator of Arkansas, and was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. R.

The Troubles Controlled by the Officers of the Law.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.—CONWAY BARBOUR, the colored Assessor of Chicot County, arrived here today. He was at Lake Village when WYNNE and three others, charged with killing him, were shot. He left there Friday, and says everything was quiet there; that no excesses have been committed, and that the officers of the law have complete control of affairs. The Governor has not heard from the Adjutant-General, and will await the report from him before taking any action.

Negroes in Armed Possession of a Village—Three White Murderers Lynched by Them—Other Lawless Acts.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* gives the following account of the origin of the negro troubles in Lake Village, Ark.:

"It appears that on Monday, the 11th inst., JNO. SANDERS, CURTIS GARRETT, and a Mr. DUGAN, became engaged in a political discussion with a negro lawyer named G. W. WYNN, in the bar-room kept by GARRETT. High words passed between SANDERS and WYNN, when the former procured a bowie-knife from GARRETT, and stabbed WYNN in the neck, killing him instantly. The three white men who took part in the quarrel were arrested at once and lodged in jail. The negroes became very much infuriated and threatened vengeance, and for several days rumors of mob violence were rife, and yet the authorities took no steps whatever to prevent it. Friday last, a large crowd of armed negroes assembled around the County Jail, and demanded the keys of the Sheriff. He at once surrendered them, when the fiends entered the jail, took out SANDERS, GARRETT and DUGAN, and shot, beat and battered them in the most horrible manner, besmearing the walls and fences with their blood, and then striking their lifeless bodies with every imaginable weapon. The savages next repaired to the house in which WYNN was killed and tore it down and destroyed everything it contained. Intense excitement prevailed, and many of the white citizens were moving their families away to places of safety, the bloodthirsty mob having threatened to burn the town and kill every white person in it. The Sheriff and other officers appeared unable to do anything with the mob, and no one could tell where the bloody work would end."

The *Herald* of a later date, that of Thursday, Dec. 21, gives the following additional particulars:

"A gentleman who left the vicinity of Lake Village on Monday reports that there is no improvement in the state of affairs in the village. The butchered citizens, GARRETT, DUGAN and SANDERS, received a rough burial, but the negroes still hold the town, and are some 300 strong. Pickets are stationed on every road leading to the place, and no person allowed to enter except by permission of the blood-stained villains. But one white family remains in the place—the rest have all fled beyond the reach of the mob. The negroes take everything they want from the stores, and send foraging parties out to the neighboring plantations for cattle and such country produce as they require. The Governor was telegraphed at Little Rock, and Senator CLAYTON appealed to at Washington for assistance. The Governor had not been heard from, and CLAYTON telegraphed back he could do nothing until he communicated with him. Failing to secure any assistance from the State or Federal authorities, it was believed the white people would organize, arm and march upon the town. If so, bloody work may be expected."

OBITUARY.

Jacob Barker.

A Philadelphia telegram announces the death, in that city, of Mr. JACOB BARKER, formerly well known in financial circles as one of the most successful brokers in the country. The event was not unexpected, as Mr. BARKER was quite infirm with age. JACOB BARKER was born on the 17th of December, 1778, on Swan Island, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in the State of Maine. His parents were Quakers from Nantucket, who removed temporarily from that exposed situation during the Revolution, and returned thither at the close of the war. Mr. BARKER's mother was a FOLGER, of Nantucket, and a cousin of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's mother. He lived there until the age of sixteen years, when he entered the school of WILLIAM SAWYER HALL, at New-Bedford. At the end of a year he went to Nantucket, and commenced his business life by entering the store of JOHN ELKINS, but soon after shipped as a green hand on board a packet bound for New-York, with the ultimate intention of going to the East Indies.

At this time his capital was $100. His brother, who was in business in New-York, prevailed upon him not to go to sea, and he entered the counting-house of ISAAC HICKS, an extensive commission merchant of New-York. He resided in New-York until 1834, being extensively engaged in the mercantile and banking business, and then he went to New-Orleans, where for nearly thirty years he was prominently engaged in the same pursuits. He commenced his speculative and mercantile career quite early. While yet a boy, in New-York, he became interested in three ships and one brig, kept an account with the United States branch bank, and obtained discounts from it. The result of all his traffic during his minority was a profit of $5,000 over and above the cost of his board, apparel and other expenses. With this capital he commenced business in 1801. On the 27th of August of that year he married his schoolmate, ELIZABETH HAZARD, the daughter of THOMAS HAZARD, Jr., of New-Bedford.

By the failure of an Irish merchant, one HENRY DEAVES, he was utterly ruined financially at the very outset of his married life. But this did not intimidate him, and he commenced his operations again, on a smaller scale, almost immediately. As soon as war was declared, in 1812, he devoted himself to raising money for the Government. On the 8th of February, 1813, Congress passed an act authorizing the borrowing of $16,000,000. Mr. BARKER immediately advanced $25,000, but the Government procured only about $4,000,000.

Another loan was called for, and Mr. BARKER went zealously to work and succeeded in raising a subscription list of $2,400,000, and he subsequently tendered the Government a loan of $5,000,000, at a period when it was in the utmost distress for money. This patriotic course excited the ire of the Federalists, and Mr. BARKER became a target for their virulent abuse, and by their influence his offer was not accepted at the time made; eventually $1,723,000 was accepted of this amount.

About this time Mr. BARKER embarked in the scheme to found a National Bank, but Congress refused to pass the bill. On March 24, Congress passed a law authorizing the President to borrow $25,000,000. In helping to raise this amount, Mr. BARKER was as usual zealously active.

When news of peace arrived, Mr. BARKER considered his future, supposing that the National Bank bill had been passed. But the peace news so elated Congress that it would not consider the banking project, and as the Treasury continued embarrassed, a United States Bank was established. Had the news been delayed an hour, the bill would have passed, and Mr. BARKER $2,000,000 the richer.

The outbreak of the rebellion found him one of the largest capitalists of the South, and a devoted Union man. He was too far advanced in years to take an active part in the struggle, and at its close became quite a warm antagonist of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. It was during the rebellion that Mr. BARKER, then eighty-five years old, appeared in Washington, trying to get a pass to go to New-Orleans, where his business required his presence. He says he called on President LINCOLN, who declined giving it, and turned him over to Mr. SEWARD. Mr. SEWARD referred him to the War Department, which, in its turn, declined also. Finding himself unable to get on in any regular way, he repaired to Baltimore, whence, by means of shallops and open boats and various night enterprises, he got down the bay and across to Petersburg, and thence to Richmond. The trip, though a very exposing one for a man of his advanced years, gave him no inconvenience, and he proceeded at once by rail to New-Orleans.

At the close of the war Mr. BARKER started to come North from New-Orleans, to present at Washington his credentials as a Louisiana Senator. The steamer in which he started ran on a sand-bar near the mouth of the Mississippi River, and became hopelessly grounded. The next day after the accident he noticed another steamer, bound for New-York, coming steaming down the river. Mr. BARKER determined at once to board her. He was rowed out in a small boat to meet her, and got on board with no other baggage than the clothing upon his back, and succeeded in getting safely to New-York. When he presented his credentials they were refused by Congress, but such was the influence of Mr. BARKER at Washington, that he got Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of placing huge buoys in the Mississippi, whereby the sand-bars could be designated, as they shifted from time to time, and telegraphed news of the same to the Louisiana Governor before the unfortunate steamer was afloat. Since the war Mr. BARKER has been leading rather a retired and quiet life. For the last two years he has been stopping at the residence of his son, Mr. ABRAM BARKER, on Spruce street, Philadelphia.

His career was a very stormy one, the qualities of the man calling down upon him the envy and malice of inferior people with whom he was brought in contact. But as an example of rectitude and upright dealing, carried consistently through the most gigantic operations and disastrous losses, there is no brighter page in the merchant annals of our country than his business life.

RAILROAD PERILS.

A Western Railroad Crash—Narrow Escape of the Passengers—Three Train Hands Killed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Further particulars of the accident on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, Saturday evening, at Shell Rock River Bridge, says the train had two locomotives on account of the heavy drifts. The two locomotives, tenders, baggage and caboose cars went through the bridge, the baggage-car resting at a steep angle. The engineer of the first locomotive, E. L. JUDD the fireman of the second, ROBERT RALSTON, and one brakeman, J. W. BARTLETT, were instantly killed at their posts. The baggage-master and a section-hand had their legs broken, and a passenger named A. TOWNE had three ribs broken. A few others were variously bruised. Fortunately the passenger-coach was stopped in time to prevent its plunging with the rest, thus saving many lives. Mr. TOWNE, with his broken bones, picked up the baggage-master and drew him to the upper end of the car, where he was taken out of a window by the conductor. Mr. TOWNE then sank from exhaustion, but was rescued by some one crawling in after him. By great exertions, LOOMIS and SILL, the two conductors, saved the train from fire by rubbing in snow after the cars were several times ablaze. The bridge, it is feared, had been tampered with by some evil-disposed person.

The Seventh Violent Death in a Southern Family.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—THOS. HAWKINS shot and killed PORT JELTON at a festive party on Christmas night, near Cowan, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. They had, during the day, quarreled, and on meeting at night, HARKINS immediately attacked JELTON, the second shot passed through his heart, killing him instantly. JELTON is the seventh of his family who have met violent deaths. One brother was recently killed in Nashville, while resisting the Police.

OUR MUSCOVITE VISITOR

Westward Progress of the Grand Duke of Russia.

Arrival at Cleveland—His Reception—Gift to an Artist—The Chicago Preparations—Interesting Correspondence.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Grand Duke ALEXIS arrived here at 5¾ o'clock this evening. He was received at the depot by the Mayor and a committee of citizens, and serenaded later in the evening. To-morrow the Grand Duke will be driven about the city and to Newberg, where he will visit the iron-mills and other manufactories. On his return he will review the Fire Department, and then visit the National Inventors' Exposition, which opens to-morrow. The Duke remains here until Thursday. His welcome was very cordial.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—The Grand Duke this morning presented PAREPA-ROSA with a valuable bracelet studded with turquoise and diamonds, as a token of the pleasure he enjoyed at the opera on Christmas. After witnessing the process of elevating grain at the Niagara elevator, the royal party left at 11:40 A. M. for Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The following correspondence passed between the Mayor of this city and the Grand Duke ALEXIS:

"Allow me the honor of extending to your Imperial Highness and suite a cordial invitation to visit Chicago during your American tour. I am obliged to apologize in advance for the inadequate reception we shall be able to give your Imperial Highness. We have but little to exhibit but the ruins and *débris* of a great and beautiful city, and an undaunted people struggling with adversity to relieve their overwhelming misfortunes. But as the son and representative of our national great friend, Russia, you will be warmly welcomed in Chicago, as in all America. I hereby tender your Imperial Highness the freedom of the city during the period that you may be pleased to honor it with your presence. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor of Chicago.

This is the Prince's response:

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—SIR: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ALEXIS has instructed me to express his thanks for the kind feelings you entertain toward His Majesty the Emperor, as well as your cordial invitation to visit the City of Chicago, which he has great pleasure in accepting. His Imperial Highness regrets extremely the great misfortune which has befallen your city, but he has been glad to hear that the energy of the men of Chicago is rapidly removing all traces of distress.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant. POISSET.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Esq., Mayor of Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The opera at the Academy goes out with the old year. It has been more prosperous than was looked for, and not undeservedly so. There has been, to be sure, less novelty than was expected, but the works given have had unusual justice done them, and the impression left by artists and management is unusually satisfactory. The house gathered last night to hear the "Trovatore," suggested the beginning rather than the end of a season. It was full to overflowing, and the tediously-worn strains of the opera were listened to as though they had been fresh as the dews of morning. We wrote at length on the 14th ult. of the treatment received by the "Trovatore" at the hands of the same artists, and have nothing to add to the encomiums then offered. The performance of last evening was in no respect inferior to the first one, and, so far as the plaudits of the audience are to be taken as exponents, the final representation of this opera for the season was the best one. With all respect to the singers and to Signor VERDI, we are happy to know it *is* the final one; for surely the "Trovatore" has had wearisome repetition in New-York, and it is high time that, for a space, it should be shelved. Those to whom the intimation may be disagreeable may console themselves with the reflection that to-night the "Traviata" is to be sung—also for the last time this season—so that recollection of the numbers of that unfamiliar work may be revived by way of compensation.

Mlle. NILSSON acquitted herself charmingly last night in every respect. It is one of many good qualities that recommend this delightful artist that she plays no caprices on her audiences. What she has to do she does with unvarying steadiness and smoothness, sparing herself no labor or closeness of attention to do justice to her art, her public, and herself. Mlle. NILSSON has secured in New-York a position of enviable popularity, and she richly merits all the favor she has received. Signor BRIGNOLI was likewise in fine voice on this occasion, and was often warmly applauded. In the concerted music he was heard to great advantage, and in the favorite solos he never created a more pleasing impression. Signor BARTOLINI sang less tremulously than he did at times on his first appearance, and Miss CARY gratified the public by a stronger and more dramatic picture of *Azucena* than we have been accustomed in New-York to see, while her vocal efforts were in most respects all that could be desired. The chorus and orchestra were fairly up to the mark, and the performance was altogether equal to the expectations of many who were attracted to the Academy by glowing reports of the former representation of the same work. With the "Traviata" of to night, and "Martha"—perhaps on the whole the success of this company during the present season—on Friday, the series of operas at night will come to an end. There will, however, be a single farewell matinée on Saturday, when "Mignon" is to be sung. After this the troupe proceeds to Pittsburg, and thence to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Theatrical.

PROPOSED BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

We learn that it is intended to arrange a matinée performance at Niblo's Theatre, for the benefit of Mrs. MATILDA HERON. Miss LAURA KEENE has taken the first steps in the movement, and several leading persons in the profession are co-operating with the lady. Their efforts in behalf of an actress whose talent and industry have long since been recognized will, we hope, be attended with satisfactory results. The success of the representation, it is thought, will not only aid Mrs. MATILDA HERON pecuniarily, but will be especially gratifying by "compensating her for her ill-fortune in St. Louis, attributable," we are assured, "to bad management and unexpected hostility." A meeting of gentlemen interested occurs today.

Miscellaneous.

MR. CIPRICO'S READING.

Mr. CIPRICO, a native of this City, but long a resident of California, read at Steinway Hall last evening, in presence of a tolerably numerous assemblage. Had the adjuncts of the stage been in use we might say, with greater propriety, that Mr. CIPRICO acted. The frequent changes of voice and the perfect repose of the reader were wanting in the gentleman's performance. It was, on the other hand, decidedly impressive in a theatrical sense, and inspired the belief that Mr. CIPRICO's efforts on the stage would be interesting and effective in no ordinary degree. TROWBRIDGE's "Vagabonds," POE's "Raven," SAXE's "Pyramus and Thisbe," and the first act of "Hamlet," were the subjects dealt with. The text was recited with abundant intelligence and variety of delivery, and the animation of facial expression and gesture gave the entertainment a freshness and a force readings proper—with one or two notable exceptions—do not possess. Mr. CIPRICO was much applauded.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

A feast of novelties for the Christmas Holidays has been prepared by the manager of the New-York Circus, and the new attractions will be displayed every afternoon and evening until further notice. Beside the usual equestrian exercises, the performances on the "Musical Rocks" by the JEE brothers, the bareback riding of Misses KEYS and ROLLAND, the wonderful somersaulting of Mr. FISH, and the really funny sayings and doings of the two clowns, SEAL and ALMONTE, a spectacular pantomime, founded on the well-known nursery tale of "Goody Two Shoes," is represented. In this the whole company appear, and with ludicrous tricks, and beautiful and startling transformations, the audience is kept in a state of pleasant excitement, relieved by much merriment. The dresses are fresh and pretty, the Harlequin and Columbine, (which parts are filled respectively by Mr. CHARLES FISH and Miss LE POINT,) are agile and graceful, and the clown, ALMONTE, is as comical as it is possible for a Clown to be. At any rate, the large audience of small people assembled in the Circus last evening seemed to think so, for their laughter and plaudits cheered him throughout the entertainment. The SEAGRIST family, the LEVANTINE brothers, and other favorite artists, appear in the piece besides the above-named performers.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The ice in the Hudson River is melting very fast. Several teams have been lost.

The weather in California continues warm and rainy, and the grass is growing rapidly.

GEORGE W. BATCHELDER, of Laconia, committed suicide, on Monday night, by taking laudnum, at Concord, N. H.

Yesterday being observed as a holiday in London, England, the markets were closed and business wholly suspended.

The house of JONATHAN BRYANT, in South Livermore, Me., was robbed by burglars on Saturday of $1,200, $500 in coin.

A young man named WM. SCHUSTER was run over and killed, on Monday, by a locomotive, near the Cleveland Union Depot.

Dr. WM. C. DE WITT, the oldest physician in Ulster County, fell dead yesterday, at a patient's bedside, near Saugerties.

Chicopee, Miss., voted, yesterday, to subscribe $100,000 to the stock of the Springfield and Athol Railroad.

Twelfth night (Jan. 5) will be appropriately celebrated in New-Orleans in the customary Holiday manner.

A stand of colors was, last evening, presented to the Slievenamon Guards, at their armory, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

Last evening, the School-house at New-Utrecht, a two-story frame building, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $5,000. No insurance.

The Sublime Porte, supported by Russia, is pressing the Government of the Danubian Principalities for a settlement of its railway obligations.

A drover named JOHN SIMONS was seized on Monday night, by two highwaymen, near Albany, and robbed of $50 in money and a draft for $1,600 he had received in payment for cattle.

CHARLES and JOHN SCHUCKNER, the brothers who stabbed the Chelsea, Mass., City Marshal on Sunday night, were yesterday each held in $10,000 for examination next Monday.

FREDERICK SANBERG, of Boston, aged fifty-one, while deranged, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting. He leaves a wife and family.

The town of Lyndeboro, N. H., has voted a gratuity of $5,000, the town of Greenfield $10,000, and Francestown $6,000, for the extension of the Wilton Railroad to Greenfield.

Seventy-two dollars were received at the Treasury yesterday from an anonymous correspondent in Philadelphia who owed that amount to the Government.

The Republicans of Bangor, Me., last evening, nominated Mr. JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT for Mayor, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor DALE.

A boy and girl named MYERS, were run over on Monday night in Terre Haute, Ind., by a runaway team. The girl was instantly killed and the boy badly injured.

JOHN M. CLEM, the drummer-boy of Shiloh, called at the White House, yesterday, to thank the President for his appointment to the Second Lieutenantcy in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

MICHAEL HIGGINS, alias "Red Mike," notorious for his connection with land-jumping operations in the western part of San Francisco, was found dead in San Francisco Bay under circumstances leading to suspicion of foul play.

A Pennsylvanian known as George, and whose real name was believed to be either STEWART or NELSON, a butcher, died in Sacramento from the effects of a beating wantonly inflicted by a party of roughs on Saturday.

MARY MCKARROLL, while crossing the Lake Shore Railroad at Buffalo, with a child in her arms, was instantly killed by a passing train. The child was thrown between the rails and escaped unhurt.

EDWARD COUGHERTY, of Albany, was killed by the fall of a scaffold at the Globe Woolen Mills, Utica, yesterday afternoon. JOHN LITTLE and DAVID DES MORIOR were severely injured. All fell a distance of about fifty feet.

JAMES W. KENNEDY, a stock broker, shot himself on Tuesday in his office in Pittsburg, Penn. He had been unsuccessful in stock operations, but his affairs were found to be not badly involved.

The Norwegian bark *Hulda*, MORBERG, master, from London for Philadelphia, with a cargo of chalk, is ashore near Hereford Inlet. She has bilged and is going to pieces. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Rev. W. C. WALLACE, of Atlanta, Ark., was shot and killed there Dec. 20, by a man named SHILMAN, who, while drunk, had used insulting language to Mr. WALLACE's family, and the latter had reproved him.

Dr. EBENEZER BOYDEN, a wealthy retired physician of Billeric, Mass., aged seventy, committed suicide on Sunday by hanging. He had attempted it once before, and had often expressed fear of coming to want.

Capt. JOHN MICHAEL, of the Welsh brigantine *Nina*, loading for Liverpool at Halifax, N. S., quarreled with DANIEL DUGGAN, his boatswain, on Monday night, and shot him twice in the head, mortally wounding him.

Christmas Day was observed at the State Prison in Charlestown, Mass., by giving the convicts an excellent dinner and pardoning ROBERT ERWING, of Pennsylvania, and CHAS. FISHER, of Maryland.

The Cosmopolitan Well, at Shrub Grass, Penn., belonging to BOTSFORD & Co., took fire, yesterday morning, by an explosion of the gas, while drilling, severely burning six men. The derrick was entirely destroyed, but the fire extinguished.

Two prisoners confined in the Queens County Jail, awaiting trial for burglary, made a desperate attempt to escape from that institution on Monday morning. One of them broke his leg, and the Sheriff's pistol stopped the other. They were placed in confinement.

In the Passaic Court, yesterday, the first of the 159 suits against the Erie Railway for overcharges on freight, was concluded. The damages were laid at $250. The plaintiffs were non-suited on the ground that they were not the owners of the freight, but only the agents.

During a pyrotechnic display in Macon, Ga., on Monday night, a fire-ball was thrown into a store on Cherry-street which ignited a large stock of fire-works, and the explosion that followed set fire to the building and burned out four stores. Loss about $60,000.

An old gentleman named HANCOCK, a prominent farmer of Albemarle County, Virginia, in attempting to get on a train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yesterday, fell on the track, and was run over and crushed to death.

The seventeenth annual session of the State Teachers' Association commenced yesterday at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Newark. About 100 teachers were present in the afternoon, when an organization was effected. Last evening Dr. O. H. TIFFANY delivered the opening address.

An indignation meeting was held by the citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday evening, at which the Criminal Courts were denounced for releasing criminals, in consequence of the acquittal of TOM MCGEHAN, recently tried for murder. MCGEHAN was notified to leave the place.

DAVID FLUCKER attempted to murder his wife and commit suicide with a knife, in Binghamton, N. Y., on Sunday morning. Neither is fatally wounded. Their troubles were of a domestic nature. FLUCKER was for twenty years a 'longshoreman in New-York, in the employ of WILLIAMS & GUION. He has been arrested.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Thiers Speaks Against the Income Tax in the Assembly.

Difficulties in the Territory Occupied by the Germans.

Increased Conscription for the Russian Army in 1872.

Withdrawal of Spanish Surveillance from the Florida.

Denial of the Reported Overhauling of the Steamer.

Hopeless Bankruptcy of the Colombian Government.

EUROPE.

The French Income Tax—German Occupation—Russian Conscription.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—President THIERS delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly today in opposition to the levying of an income tax. The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town of Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of a quarrel between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people. It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded departments.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—An Imperial decree appears in print today fixing the conscriptions for the Russian army for the year 1872 at six men in every one thousand males of the population.

THE FLORIDA.

Denial of the Report that the Steamer was Overhauled by a Spaniard—All Surveillance Removed.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—A positive denial is given to the report that the Spanish man-of-war *Vasco de Nunez* fired a blank cartridge at the steamer *Florida*, when she was leaving St. Thomas. The *Constancia* (newspaper of this city) says that orders had previously been issued to vessels of the Spanish squadron to cease annoying the *Florida*, and to retire from the vicinity.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Hopeless Bankruptcy of the Government—An Extension Asked from Our Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There is due to this Government, by that of Colombia, the sum of $107,000, being the balance of awards under the Conventions of 1857 and 1864. No payment has been made since 1868. The Colombiam Minister here wants an extension of time four years. That Government is represented as bankrupt. Its whole available revenue is $800,000; of this, $250,000 has been lost by the failing of the Panama Railroad to pay their subsidy. It has, therefore, been compelled to suspend all works of internal improvement, cut down the army to 1,000 men, reduce all salaries ten, per cent., and it is simply impossible for it to pay as things now are.

The failure of the Panama Railroad Company, above alluded to, was to pay the subsidy due to them to the Colombian Government on the 15th August last. Subsequently, while the abstract right of that Government to hold the Company accountable for any breach of the contract will not be questioned, our own Government will, however, according to the instructions at Bogota, expect that if the Colombian Government should deem it advisable to hold the Company to the literal performance of their part of the contract, that it will itself be guided in forcing the penalty by a strict observance of the terms. If, however, that Government should take a more liberal view of the subject, and should cancel the contract of 1867, as proposed by the Company, this Government, in view of the large interests of esteemed citizens embarked in the enterprise, would regard that course as a proof of a friendly disposition on the part of Colombia. It is not usual for this Government, officially, to interfere in matter of contracts between citizens of the United States and foreign Governments. There is no determination to disregard the rule in this instance. The considerable public interests involved in the matter, may, however, be deemed to warrant our Minister at least making such informal representations upon the subject as may induce that Government to pause in committing any harsh and premature act to the prejudice of the Company. This course our Minister has been instructed to pursue.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

An Imposing Chinese Funeral in San Francisco—Personal Encounters—A Mysterious Wild Man Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—WONG HALG SON, late President of the Ning Yung Company, was buried with imposing Celestial ceremonies today. Nearly a hundred carriages were in line with twenty professional mourners, and five wagon loads of provisions and flowers. JOEL ESTES, residing near Mount Diablo, killed a Spaniard in a quarrel over a claim bounty today. THOMAS MCDONALD, of Yolo County, was shot through the body in a fight over a game of cards at Marysville yesterday. The mysterious wild man, who has been the subject of sensation for some years, was shot dead by a citizen residing near Livermore Pass, whom he attempted to kill. The man was simply a dangerous lunatic, but his name and nativity was not ascertained.

ANOTHER TRUNK MYSTERY.

The Antiquated City of Quebec Mystified and Horrified—Mutilated Remains of a Female Found in a Box.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Dec. 26.—This city is enjoying the excitement of a "trunk mysterious" of quite a sanguinary character. The other day a box was found at the Grand Trunk Railway depot containing the mutilated body of a female in a partially decayed condition. The limbs had been cut off and the flesh chopped off them in large pieces, apparently for convenience of packing. The box had been left behind by a stranger, who crossed the river to Levis in the ferry-boat, and whose name is not known. Foul play is suspected, and the authorities are busily engaged in investigating the matter.

Bloody Affray in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 26.—On Christmas Day, a blood affray took place at East Arlington, in a drinking-saloon. FARWELL and LAWRENCE, the keepers of the saloon, shot five persons, two of whom have died since, and two more are mortally wounded. One of the victims was FARWELL's son, eight years of age. The affair created intense excitement. FARWELL and LAWRENCE are under arrest.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Interesting Extracts from Our English and Continental Files.

Gossip About the Prince of Wales—Condition of Affairs in the French Republic—Japan and China News.

ENGLAND'S PRINCE.

Details of the Crisis of the Malady.

From the London Times Dec. 11.

LYNN, Sunday Evening.

The bulletins of the Prince's physicians are drawn after so much careful deliberation and consultation, and are framed with so much candor, that those who read them with competent knowledge will do well not to improve upon them by the addition of imaginary dangers which do not exist. It is, of course, foreign to the purpose of these bulletins to read a clinical lecture upon the daily symptoms of the disease, and the medical details of illness have rather to be summed up in a phrase which shall express the result of the course of those symptoms than give a record of bedside phenomena. It is, however, felt to be desirable that so much of these matters shall be authoritatively known as may disabuse the public mind of the painful impression that the complications in the case of his Royal Highness are of that same abdominal type which so rapidly proved fatal in the sad instance of the late Lord CHESTERFIELD. Happily the Prince escaped that fatal effect of the action of the enteric virus upon the intestines, which, leading to very severe ulceration, so thins the tissue of the intestinal tube that perforation of its walls occurs. The symptoms which indicate this lamentable occurrence are of a well-known and strongly-marked type. They have not existed in the case of the Prince. In the symptoms which first caused alarm on Friday evening there was a considerable accession of fever, and, with this, indications that the air passages of the lungs were implicated in an inflammation secondary to the fever. There was much irritation of the mucous membranes and a considerable secretion from them, clogging the bronchial tubes and impeding the breathing. This was accompanied by other accessory causes of grave anxiety. There were great weakness and nervous prostration, and difficulty in expelling the bronchial secretion.

SUMMONS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

This complication was, therefore, most alarming, and the symptoms assumed features so immediately threatening that it was necessary to inform the Queen and the members of the royal family of the extremely precarious condition into which his Royal Highness was brought by the appearance of this distressing and dangerous affection. Her Majesty, it may properly here be mentioned, had throughout commanded that detailed information of the symptoms marking the progress of the Prince should be continuously forwarded to her by periodical telegrams. Her Majesty arrived, as you know, by special train on Friday afternoon, and the Queen was accompanied by the Duke of EDINBURGH and the Princess LOUISE, Marchioness of LORNE. Prince ARTHUR followed at midnight. During all this anxious day, the symptoms continued to develop themselves in a form which could not but occasion the gravest doubt as to the ultimate result, and, indeed, which left little certainty of what each minute might bring forth. I do not refer to the bulletins, for they are so clear and accurate that from them may be traced precisely the cause of the illness, and after the explanation which I have been thus permitted to give, there cannot, I think, be further misconception. During the early morning of Saturday the Prince got some interrupted rest, and the report, on the whole, was that there had been no ground lost. This continued throughout the whole of that anxious day. At midday Prince LEOPOLD and the Princess arrived, and shortly afterward his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. His Royal Highness was deeply moved, for the Duke of CAMBRIDGE bears to the Prince an almost fatherly affection. Fortunately, it had been possible to convey to the Duke, before starting, intelligence of a somewhat more encouraging character than the sad messages which alone express the status of Friday night.

AN IMPROVED CONDITION.

As the day wore on, the condition of the Prince, while remaining still very precarious, continued to show indications of a tendency to better itself. During the whole of Friday and that night there had been little, indeed, to encourage even faint hopes, but the physicians, who, when things looked brightest, had declined to pledge the future, now, when things were at their worst, gave no countenance to counsels of despair. The faint hope which they had kept alive begun to strengthen during the day, and night fell upon a household which, although still filled with the deepest anxiety, was comforted by a brightening ray of hope. During the night there were no fresh grounds of anxiety other than that incidental to the condition already described, and in the morning the Prince had gained ground slightly. He had passed the night in comparative tranquillity, suffering less from the difficulty of relieving the clogged air passages, although at intervals tending to relapse into very dangerous conditions of the impediment to the respiration and general prostration. On the morning of Sunday the impression of the physicians was still comparatively favorable and their bulletins are somewhat more reassuring, but the improvement was not such as to do more than relieve the most serious fears.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The more favorable aspect of things this morning induced her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES to quit for a few moments the bedside of the Prince in order to join in public worship at Sandringham Church, and to offer up prayers for the Prince. The Princess wrote a few lines to the Vicar, Rev. LAKE ONSLOW. So simple and so touching are the words that their heartfelt earnestness, trust and humility will strengthen the affectionate respect in which the Princess is held by the nation. I may venture, then, to mention their purport. This morning the Princess wrote: "My husband being, thank God, somewhat better, I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded, that I may watch by his bedside. Can you not say a few words in prayer in the early part of the service that I may join with you in prayer for my husband before I return to him?" The Princess attended service, reaching the church by the private path from Sandringham grounds. She was attended by Lady MACCLESFIELD and Gen. Sir WILLIAM KNOLLYS, and at the time of her entrance the Princess occupied the royal pew alone. To meet the wishes of her Royal Highness, the reverend vicar, before reading the Collect, speaking in a voice trembling with emotion, which he vainly sought to suppress, said "The prayers of the congregation are earnestly sought for his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, who is now most seriously ill." As the prayer was read with deep feeling and in accents of fervent sympathy by the minister, who prayed for a kind, gracious and well-loved friend no less than for the royal Prince, round whom so many hopes and strong affections clustered, there was a deep and reverent emotion throughout the small congregation, consisting chiefly of the household and dependents of the house, among whom their royal master is deeply beloved. All joined fervently in the prayer, which reflected their heartfelt trust. The Princess rose shortly after and noiselessly quitted the church by the side door through which she had entered, and which adjoins the royal pew. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Princes ALFRED, ARTHUR and LEOPOLD were present. Before commencing the Litany the minister again besought the special prayers of the congregation for his Royal Highness. The text of the sermon was from Psalm cxlvi., verse 5—"Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God." Very delicately and very affectionately, without immediate reference by name to the sufferings of the Prince, it suggested and touched upon the topics of grave self-examination and trustful hope suggested by the prayerful consolations which the selected text implies. The sermon was short, impressive, and preached with a simple and earnest emotion which went straight to the hearts of the congregation. When the little congregation separated it was to learn with thankfulness that the midday condition of the Prince continued to offer some slight encouragement, and so they went their way doubtingly and oppressed with anxieties, but refreshed in spirit and entertaining feelings of prayerful hope.

AN ALARM.

LYNN, Monday, 11th—5 P. M.

The untiring devotion, the skill and tenderness which are lavished upon the Prince have been richly rewarded by a success which has often seemed beyond the anticipation of experience and the reach of authorized forecast. My telegrams to you, of which the last in your first edition was sent by me at 1:43 this morning, apprized you, I hope, clearly, and in a manner which all can understand, while the technically instructed will not except to it, wherein lay the chief source of danger and how sadly the morning of Monday dawned upon a condition of oppression and of bronchial effusion which threatened to become at any moment suffocating from the difficulty which the patient experienced in clearing the air tubes or in breathing through them while obstructed. This position of affairs lasted for some hours. The Prince had some sleep, tended by silent and affectionate watchers, among whom was the Duke of EDINBURGH. The Queen and other members of the royal family had desired, when retiring to rest at a late hour, that they should be immediately summoned if any change should occur, and before it was light in the morning, a change for the worse did occur—a paroxysm of difficult breathing, with general symptoms so alarming that no one could say how, or how quickly the attack would end, and it became necessary to fulfill the instructions of the Queen and family by arousing them and informing them of the alarming change which had once more set in. At 8 o'clock, when the morning bulletin was issued, the spasm of the air tubes had somewhat subsided. The Prince was easier, and the immediate causes of anxiety were lessened, but the more urgent symptoms still continued. This lasted through the morning, but with a gradual tendency to remission of the severity of the more serious local disturbances, and you will trace in reading the succession of bulletins for noon and afternoon that there is a perceptible heightening in the wording of the bulletins, which is in itself hopeful, and which may be thus interpreted: "The symptoms of suffocating catarrh continued. The air passages being thus obstructed by bronchial secretion, the respiration is greatly interfered with, and the expulsive efforts of the lung being too feeble to be effectual, great distress occurs. This distress is aggravated by occasional spasm of the tubes, tending altogether to close their calibre. This spasm is a result of the irritation caused by the lodgment of the bronchial secretion in the tubes. It greatly aggravates the distress, and causes the most alarming accesses of breathlessness, approaching to asphyxia."

Influence of the Prince's Illness—Events and Possibilities.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

Yesterday the Cabinet met for the first time since the Prince's illness has assumed its alarming character. How different the prospects of the session from the day when Mr. GLADSTONE addressed his constituents at Greenwich, or, still later, made the usual after-dinner speech on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet! Then the matters which engaged public attention were of a kind more than usually commonplace. The political horizon was somewhat troubled, but this was rather the result of past storms than of the presence of any new danger. We might expect a session busy and useful, but unmarked by any extraordinary incident. There was a general feeling that, in the political commotions of the last few years, legislation on a variety of very necessary matters had fallen into arrear, and that 1872 might well be devoted to them.

Today, however, other thoughts must have filled the minds of the assembled Ministers. The news which any hour might bring must have cast a shadow upon every deliberation. It is true that the removal of a Prince of Wales is not like a demise of the Crown, which, indeed, itself does not have all the immediate political importance it once possessed, since the late Reform act has dispensed with the necessity of dissolving Parliament. The heir apparent to the Crown is but a subject, though the first of subjects, and his death would have no legal effect upon any department of administration. Nor would it have any effect on parties, for the Prince, unlike every other heir apparent of the House of Hanover, has taken no part in politics. Partly from natural disposition, and partly, we have no doubt, from the belief in which he was trained, that a political Prince of Wales is not likely to benefit either the State or his friends or himself, the Prince has not enrolled himself in either camp. How, then, should the illness of the Prince affect the prospects of the session? Chiefly, we should say, by the distraction of public attention during the next few weeks, and during the earlier portion of the session, from the subjects on which it had begun to concentrate itself strongly. An event of this kind changes the current of men's thoughts, and deadens the interest with which they look on ordinary legislation. If the fears of the country be realized, Parliament will meet amid a profound feeling of sympathy for the Queen and for the Prince's family, and without the disposition to be critical of administrative errors. It need hardly be said that, in case of the Prince's death, not only must a Regency bill be introduced, but that the maintenance and education of the infant children of the Prince must form the subject of a message from the Crown, a proposal from the Government, and a vote of Parliament.

These things cannot but affect the deliberations of a Cabinet at such a conjuncture as the present; but if they in some measure disarrange the plans of parties by changing the temper of the public, we may be allowed to believe that neither the anticipation of this calamity nor its too probable realization need prevent the more useful work of the year. It is rather as quenching for a time the spirit of party contention that an unfortunate issue of the Prince's illness would be likely to modify the aspect of the session. One cannot but think how different might be the influence of the impending misfortune if the Prince of WALES had yielded to the temptations to which some of his predecessors succumbed, and made himself the leader or the patron of a party in the State. That the heir to the Crown should intrigue with the opposition has been the practice in other royal houses than our own, and cynical writers have applauded the kingcraft displayed in this method, since it gives the royal family friends on both sides. Yet the history and memoirs of the last century in England prove that monarchy can exert no more deleterious influence on statesmen, on society, and on the conduct of public business than by dividing itself in this manner. GEORGE, Prince of WALES, more than once brought the Whigs into a false position. Yet when he succeeded to the sovereignty he found himself unable to carry them with him into power, and had to bear the accusation, unjust though not unnatural, of having deserted them. During the whole period from his appearance on the stage of public affairs to his accession to the Regency there was not a session in which his party alliances, and the opposition, political and social, which he carried on against the Court, did not embarrass Ministers, widen the gulf between parties, and strengthen animosities which ran through the entire community. We have still enough of party feeling. Though the enduring hatreds of past times may be unknown, yet anger flames up very high at times, and public men become the subjects of very warm dislike to their opponents. Fortunately, such divisions receive no encouragement from royal partisanship; the head-quarters of faction are no longer at this or that palace: and consequently the royal house may always look for true respect and sympathy from parties on which it has never smiled or frowned, and from a Legislature in which it has never intrigued.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A New Work by M. Renan—The Nation's Intellectual and Moral Reform.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

In the midst of the material and moral chaos from which France now suffers it is satisfactory to hear a French voice uplifted in the cause of truth. I have in my possession the proofs of a new book which M. ERNEST RENAN is about to publish, under the title of *La Réforme Intellectuelle et Morale de la France.* I do not think a bold and truthful book ever appeared at a more appropriate time, was better molded for the imperative wants of a nation, better fitted for use if that nation desires to live and to improve, or more calculated to displease if she desires to continue on the way to destruction by the paths of mediocrity. The book is not entirely without faults; but, without agreeing with all its views, it is yet impossible not to feel that each page conveys a lesson and gives food for reflection. If I may be permitted to say exactly what I think, I have found more serious matter in it than in all the speeches with which the public mind is fatigued, and more weight than all the Presidential Messages can have for philosophical minds. I know I am going against the modern current of opinion in thinking more of ideas than of facts. I hope I may be pardoned for this singularity if I set myself with M. RENAN to study causes the better to judge of consequences.

THE PAST.

These are not very difficult to ascertain: the evil is apparent. "Enervated by Democracy, demoralized by prosperity itself, France has expiated in the most cruel manner her years of folly." Volumes might be filled with the recital of misfortunes which for eighteen months have accumulated upon a country whose position in the world has never been insignificant. "Presumption, puerile vanity, want of discipline, of a serious spirit, of application and honesty, weakness of mind, incapacity for entertaining several ideas at a time, the absence of any scientific qualities, childish and gross ignorance—such is the *résumé* of one year of our history." The judgment is cruel, but just. A war which is at least useless is declared. Why? Some insist that NAPOLEON III. was urged on to it by the nation: others that he entered into it for the sake of turning attention from internal politics, and to avert the consequences of liberty; M. RENAN attributes it to the warlike traditions of the first Empire, of which the mind of the Sovereign was full. The truth must be looked for in all these united causes, but especially in the vehement desire which possessed the Emperor to satisfy the minds of those who proclaimed themselves "the most enlightened of the nation," and who never ceased saying that France had been humiliated at Sadowa. Here occurs a gap in the causes which M. RENAN studies with such scrupulous attention and so high a sense of their historical importance. The defeat of France involves the loss of "a dynasty which seemed so deeply rooted in the country." Greater disasters had formerly struck France without overturning the dynasty, and France had been saved by her fidelity. Prussia in 1807, with her country reduced to a fifth of what it was formerly, and greatly enfeebled, rallied round the Sovereign and rose again. France in 1870 abandons her leader, and succumbs. How useless have been the statesmen who were "so sure of their position"—the infatuated Administration; the Opposition, which pretended to have "among its revolutionary recipes remedies for all evils;" the Republican Party, ignorant and full of error, who thought they could repeat under totally different circumstances what was done eighty years ago, and which "was found to be but an hallucination, mistaking dreams for reality." All crumbles away, the tradition itself vanishes. That of the Empire was destroyed by NAPOLEON III.; that of 1792 received the *coup de grace* from M. GAMBETTA; that of the Terror, (for terror itself had its traditions here,) had a hideous parody in the Commune; that of LOUIS XIV. will no longer be what it has been since the day when the descendant of the Elector of Brandenburg restored the Empire of CHARLEMAGNE to the *salle des fêtes* at Versailles. The causes of these sad effects are, some far off, some near to us. The revolution of 1789, turned from its aim by the "false policy" of ROUSSEAU, became a revolt, and inaugurated the era of disorder, at the same time that it excited and carried to the highest pitch the instincts of domination and conquest. "Disorder was weakly applauded for seizing the Bastille, without its being considered that, later, that disorder would overturn everything."

FRANCE'S ERRORS.

In cutting off the head of her King, France committed suicide, for it no longer possessed, like England, a political class, an enlightened aristocracy to take the reins of Government and lead the fortunes of the nation. M. RENAN draws a powerful picture of the historical mission of the CAPETS, and demonstrates forcibly the close ties that bound this race to the France which it had formed. The divorce was destined to prove fatal to both. Another cause to which the author ascribes the enervation of the nation is the error, which the Catholic clergy induced the Monarchy to commit, of expelling Protestantism. In his eyes the Reformation might have preserved to France her best qualities. The Republican theories of the eighteenth century had succeeded in America because the population there consisted of emigrants in search of liberty; they could not succeed in France "because France had been constituted upon entirely different principles." A new dynasty issued from the convulsion which succeeded the death of the King. The great captain who made the Revolution triumph upon so many battle-fields had made his appearance at one of those supreme moments when dynasties are founded. The very excess of his genius made his reign only an interlude in the historical development of the nation, hesitating henceforth between traditional royalty cut short and a revolution which had failed. The men of 1792 were ignorant and narrow-minded; those of 1830 proved themselves neither better informed nor more apt to learn. "When the King was conquered they should have stopped short, and maintained the monarch in his palace." M. RENAN does ample justice to the "eighteen years of a reign full of wisdom;" the choice which had been made "might be authorized by some of the precedents of the revolution of 1683 in England; but that so bold a substitution should be legitimatized it was necessary that it should be lasting." Is the Revolution of 1848 to be entirely attributed to the nation? M. RENAN thinks so, and M. COUSIN was of the same opinion; "the whole criminality of the Revolution of February," he writes, "is not yet understood; the final result of this revolution may possibly be the dismemberment of France." When he used these words, M. COUSIN certainly had no suspicion that a Sovereign of the NAPOLEON family would have any hand in it; he thought that the revolutionary mania might seduce the victorious party into fatal imprudences, and we may see today that his prophecy has been, at least in part, realized. If the Empire has had a large share in the loss of the two provinces, the Republican Party has, by its criminal folly, greatly contributed to the work of the BONAPARTES, and the time may not be distant when it will make that work irreparable. Besides these distant causes are others, which may very possibly be only effects in reality, but effects which unfortunately bring a long list of others in their train. Materialism and love of comfort, which are the results of Democracy, direct universal suffrage, which is its instrument, have corrupted France to the very core. Democracy is by its nature envious, given to material pleasures, ignorant, and consequently frivolous, inimical to all superiority, eager to place obstacles in the way of real merit, to destroy all that surpass it; easy of access to charlatans, complaisant to flatterers, impatient of discipline, it can only exist in an atmosphere of intellectual mediocrity and moral debasement, and commonly ends in despotism. The common people only like a Government made in their own image, ignorant and oppressive.

THE NEEDED CONSTITUTION.

The selection of the best and most capable may be made by lot; but this is blind chance, and can only be exercised in a small State entirely composed of aristocrats, like Athens or Florence. It may be made by popular election, incapable of distinguishing merit, making all command impossible, especially if military command is in question. Universal suffrage can only produce second-rate men, charlatans, or impostors: "it does not understand the necessity of science, the superiority of the noble and learned." Again, the selection may be made by examination; but this petrifies a nation, and gives it up to the Mandarin system. There only remains, therefore, natural selection or selection by birth, which brings into play an intelligent and moral party, recruited by the choice of the Government itself, that is to say, out of the most enlightened part of the nation, and developing itself in an elevated atmosphere, in which the acquired knowledge of all human nature constitutes in some sort the atmosphere. This is the picture which is, above all, presented by the English aristocracy. I shall have given a clear notion of the cardinal idea of M. RENAN's book if I say that the Monarchical and Aristocratic Constitution of England is the ideal of the author. The developments which he gives to his thought, the powerful maxims on which he establishes it firmly, must necessarily be lost in the rapid glance which is all I can give to it. All who care for serious studies should read them, and even Great Britain may derive some profit from them.

NECESSARY TRUTHS.

M. E. RENAN has boldly torn down the vail, and when everybody vies with his neighbor in concealing the truth he has brought it to light. He has given a lesson to French ignorance, vanity, and frivolity, and also to its conscience, "quickly touched and easily subdued," which had so quickly forgotten the wrong done to "rancorous, ungenerous" Germany, which wished to take provinces, and was astonished that they should be taken from it; he has above all destroyed the idol, Democracy, the source of so many ills; that universal suffrage, the instrument of disorganization and ignorance; that Republican school so little French, and so unpatriotic. If reason could command passions, if a book could in one instant dissipate the errors that have for a century been accumulating, it may be said that to-morrow regeneration would begin. M. RENAN is the first to dispel so charming an illusion. This may be seen in the care with which he suggests some remedies for the evil which he has exposed. This constitutes the second part of his book, if not the most important, at any rate the most curious for those who seek a solution of the complicated problem whose object is the definitive constitution of France.

A PLEA FOR A MONARCHY.

It is easy from what I have said to guess the means which M. RENAN proposes; he advises a return to monarchy, and, without fearing, he being "a free thinker," the phantom of an oppressive Ultramontanism, he does not hesitate to show that monarchy cannot free itself from historic duty and give up the seal of legitimacy without losing a part of its merits and of its efficacy. He wishes to reinforce it by an aristocracy whose outline he attempts to draw. To make himself better understood, he takes both sides of the question; on the one hand speaking in favor of a better system, assuming that the nation, cured of its faults, wishes to devote itself to a complete regeneration; on the other, proposing to utilize the ruins of the fallen edifice, in order to reconstruct a temporary shelter.

"Let us cure ourselves of Democracy. Let us re-establish royalty; let us, in a certain degree, re-establish nobility; let us found a solid system of elementary and superior national instruction; let us make education more strict, and service obligatory on all; let us become serious, attentive, submissive to authority, friends to rule and discipline; let us, above all, be humble; let us beware of presumption. * * * The victory of Prussia was the victory of royalty by *quasi* Divine right, (historic right); a nation cannot reform itself on the type of Prussia without historic royalty and without nobility. * * * The fatality of the Republic is at once to provoke anarchy and to repress it very severely. * * * To restore historic right * * * is therefore the task that we should propose to ourselves. * * * France is undoubtedly monarchical; but hereditary right reposes on political reasons too profound to be understood by her. What she wants is a monarchy without any very fixed law, analogous to that of the Roman Cæsars. The house of Bourbon ought not to lend itself to this wish of the nation, it would fail in all its duties if it ever consented to play the parts of podestas, of stadtholders, of *Provisional Presidents of abortive Republics.* The Bonapartist house, on the contrary, does not go out of its part in accepting these undecided positions, which are not contrary to its origin, and which are justified by the full acceptance which it has always accorded to the sovereignty of the people."

The Sudden Death of an American in Paris.

From the American Register.

The sudden death of Mr. L. D. LOWRY has naturally been the principal topic of conversation in the American community in Paris, during the last week, and in order that there may be no misconception regarding the circumstances attending his demise, we are requested by his immediate friends to make the following facts known: Mr. LOWRY was a native of Baltimore, Md., and was fifty-two years of age. He had spent twenty-five years in business in Lima, Peru, where he had amassed a considerable fortune, and returned to the States about three years ago, and took up his residence in Philadelphia. During the last six months he had been traveling in Europe, in company with his sister, Mrs. AUG. EDWARDS, of Washington, D. C., to whom he was much attached. He had manifested symptoms of ill-health for some years, but it was not until after his arrival at this side that his sister was made fully aware of the nature of his disease, which she was assured was incurable. After he reached Paris, an attack of sickness rendered it necessary for him to call in a physician, when Dr. BELARD, who attended him, confirmed the diagnosis that had been previously made, and prepared Mrs. EDWARDS for a sudden termination of his life at any moment. Mr. LOWRY was nevertheless able to move about and to enjoy visiting the monuments and objects of curiosity in the French capital. On Tuesday night, the 28th ult., he went to the Opéra-Comique, accompanied by his sister and three other ladies. He had been in good spirits during the evening, but on their way to the theatre, one of the ladies noticed an occasional expression of pain in his countenance, but made no remark about it, as it was not agreeable to him to be noticed when suffering from passing indisposition. On their arrival at the theatre, which was quite full, some time elapsed before the deceased gentleman and his party got seated. Almost immediately after taking their places, Mr. LOWRY was seen to raise his hat to his face; his hands suddenly fell again, disclosing a death-like expression in his countenance; his head sank back helpless, and nothing was left of what had the instant before been an animate being but a lifeless body. The soul had departed without a struggle. The body was immediately conveyed, without occasioning any disturbance, to the foyer, where, after being visited by the doctor of the theatre and the Police, it was dispatched to the Grand Hotel, from whence the funeral took place, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th ult. The funeral services were performed at the American Episcopal Church, Rue Bavard, by Rev. Mr. BURNETT, and a large assemblage of Americans in the church testified to the interest felt by his countrymen in the deceased. The American Minister and Mrs. WASHBURNE were among the spectators. The ceremony was performed in a most solemn and impressive manner by Rev. Mr. BURNETT, and he took advantage of the opportunity to make a few appropriate remarks on the uncertainty of life, and on the lessons to be learned from such sudden visitations of Providence. The remains will be sent to Philadelphia for interment.

BELGIUM.

Gossip Concerning the New Cabinet—Its Composition and Prospects.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The new Ministers were sworn in by the King on Dec. 7, and an extra edition of the *Moniteur Belge*, which was published in the evening, brought the resignations—the term used for courtesy's sake—of the out-going Ministers, and the appointment of the new-comers. The new Ministry has been provided with a President of the Council without portfolio, which is an innovation in Belgium, increasing the usual number of Ministers from six to seven. The Ministers are of the purest clerical dye, as free in the eyes of Catholics from the taint of Liberalism as in those of the Liberals from the taint of Langrandism. Count DE THEUX, the new President of the Council, belongs to the Chamber of Representatives, is nearly an octogenarian, and has been in Parliament ever since the National Congress. He is considered a safe politician, of upright character, who, notwithstanding his clerical proclivities, is not likely to commit himself to any policy opposed to common sense and the interests of his country. The most prominent figure in the new Cabinet is M. MALOU, the Minister of Finance and a Senator, who has already been several times Minister. M. MALOU has always been looked upon as one of the greatest financial capacities of his country, and was of late years at the head of some of the most important banking and industrial enterprises of Belgium. He has always declared himself in favor of a reduction of taxation, a short term of military service, and the completion of the defensive works of Antwerp. Last year he presented in the Senate a measure directed against the propaganda of the International. He may fairly be considered as the most able of the Belgian Catholic statesmen. M. DELCOURT, the Minister of the Interior, Professor of Civil Law at the University of Louvain, and a member for the arrondissement of Louvain, is a man praised for his moderation, and has frequently furnished excellent reports to the Chamber. M. MONCHEUR, a representative for the arrondissement of Namur, has received the very important appointment of Minister of Public Works, which in Belgium comprises not only the public works but also the postal, telegraphic, and railway services. He has heretofore not been much remarked in the Chamber, but is believed not to be devoid of ability. His predecessor had, rightly or wrongly, become the laughing-stock of the entire Liberal Press owing to his manners as well as measures, and M. MONCHEUR will have much to do to efface the impression of ridicule which has been attached to the holder of his office. Count D'ASPREMONT-LYNDEN, a Senator who has been selected for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, belongs to the old nobility of the country, and is a very wealthy landed proprietor. The new Ministry seems also to have been desirous of strengthening itself with young talent. The Ministry of Justice, which now appears to belong by right to a young man—M. BARA and M. CORNESSE were comparatively very young—has been given to M. DE LANDTSHEERE, a clever, hard-working barrister of the Brussels Bar. A member of the majority will resign his seat to enable him to get into the Chamber. I may observe here that the possession of a seat in either House is not required by law from the Belgian Ministers; but precedent has now made it customary to choose them from among the members of the Chamber. The Belgian Ministers have also no Under-Secretaries of State to assist them in the parliamentary debates, but, though few, they have heretofore been found sufficient, as they are all allowed to take part in the debates of both Chambers, voting, of course, only in the one of which they are members. The Ministry of War has always been considered here as a specialty, to be bestowed according to the exigencies of the public, and not of party service. There is, therefore, nothing astonishing in the fact that the resignation which Gen. GUILLAUME has tendered, with the rest of his former colleagues, has not been accepted. Gen. GUILLAUME is a zealous military reformer, and is altogether in favor of obligatory military service, like most distinguished officers of the Belgian army. It may be hoped that the new Ministry will receive fair play from the Opposition. Their private characters are stainless. They certainly represent a large Parliamentary majority; and a return to the demonstration system, which has prevailed of late at Brussels, would now tend only to the discredit of the parliamentary institutions, and the ruin of political liberty. It is here as in most European countries, the large towns are Liberal, and the country people are Clerical—which in Belgium is the equivalent for Conservative. An experience of forty years shows that the Belgians trust to compromise, and not to clamor to reconcile divergent interests and opinions. Many good reasons might be given why the people of Brussels acted lately in a somewhat different spirit, to continue in which would, however, now be detrimental to the best interests of the country.

JAPAN.

A Royal Embassy to Visit America and Europe—Success of Minister De Long's Efforts.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 18.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday on the *Great Republic* from Japan, we gather the following information—his connection with the authorities in the country gave him special opportunities to be informed of all the facts.

EARLY ANTIPATHY TO FOREIGNERS.

When United States Minister DE LONG arrived in Japan, about two years since, he found that the Japanese had a great antipathy to foreigners, and particularly to Americans. Mr. DE LONG at once commenced work diligently to remove this growing feeling, in which he has succeeded, though it has as yet not been fully overcome. When he would speak to the authorities when American interests were involved or Americans injured, saying they had been promised Courts in which to try subjects for wrongs committed on his people, the reply would be, "We will revise the treaty soon, and all will be right," for it is a point for the Japanese never to say "No." Many of the obstacles, however, have been removed, and matters are progressing finely. In this connection it might also be stated that Minister DE LONG is not without his enemies—these, of course, being those who are not permitted to manipulate affairs as they please; for instance, such as desire to engage in the coolie trade.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

About six months since, IWAKAURA, the highest chief officer of the Diojken, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. This man was a strong anti-foreigner, and had never been seen in connection with any white man. The Mikado had great confidence in him, and he was appointed solely on his instigation. He is a man about forty years of age, smart, shrewd, quick and energetic. Soon after his appointment he waited on Minister DE LONG, at Yokohama, and subsequently at Yeddo. In the course of time they became intimate and friendly, and through this some good is being accomplished.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.

During their many interviews the question of opening all the ports of Japan was suggested—IWAKAURA asking and receiving the advice of Mr. DE LONG. IWAKAURA admitted that the ports should be opened to civilization, and particularly to America, as Commodore PERRY was the first to enter their ports. But here an important question arose. The English Minister, looking out for the interests of his country, did not desire any more ports opened; the North German Minister was similarly inclined; the Dutch Minister was indifferent, and the French Minister had no opinion. Here then, was a direct fight between England and America. Minister DE LONG then conceived a plan, which has resulted in his gaining a point over the foreign Ministers.

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Addressing IWAKAURA, Mr. DE LONG said: "Throw aside your prejudices; visit all parts of the world; go and see for yourself, and do not be guided by what any of the foreign Ministers may say." This proposition struck IWAKAURA with considerable force and after due reflection and consultation, he concluded to adopt this course. In the month of October, it was announced in the Board of Foreign Affairs that an embassy of officials of high rank would visit America, England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Holland, Spain and the Hawaiian Islands. When the foreign Ministers were informed of this fact each commenced a struggle to have the honor of having the distinguished and important embassy visit their country first. The English Minister urged upon them to go to England, then to France, thence to Germany, and so each presented and pressed his claims. But so powerful were the persuasive arguments of Minister DE LONG that he has induced them first to come to California by steamer, and travel by rail to Washington—a triumph which has greatly chagrined the foreign Ministers.

MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY.

The Embassy is to consist of the following members: At the head will be IWAKAURA, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, who on the 2d of October, by special royal favor and prerogative, was promoted to the rank of Ou Daijan, being a position of only one remove below that of the grade of Mikado, and especially commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary for the Mission. He will be assisted by four Vice-Ambassadors, as follows: Mr. TIDO, of the Imperial Privy Council, and a subject of the Han-Shoshin; OKOBU, a member of the Privy Council, Chief Minister of Finance the Japanese Empire, a native of Han-Satsuma; YAMAJUSHI, Minister of Religion, (one of the principal Departments of Japan;) and OKATSHI, President of the Board of Public Works. From the eight State Departments there will be twenty-one under-ministers, selected from the Bureaus of Religion, Foreign Affairs, Education, Finance, War, Judiciary, Navy and Agriculture. Of this number, eight are to go around the world, and the other thirteen are to be detached for service, as may be seen desirable by the Chief of the Embassy. They have full power to make contracts which will bind their Government for any supplies, material or enterprise they may engage in. These twenty-one officers rank as Secretaries, and they will specially inquire into their own departments, and report to the Home Government. Nine guards, detached from his Majesty's Royal Guards, also accompany the party; a Court physician, and one man whose name is unknown, and who never was out of the sight of the Mikado, called by foreigners the "Royal Spy."

CALIFORNIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

One of the points aimed at by Minister DE LONG was to have as many as possible of the thirteen Ministers detached in various ports of America so that we could get the first opportunity to impress them favorably and secure such advantages as may result. One is to remain in California and one is to go to Honolulu. It only remains for our merchants of this city to bestir themselves and by judicious means they can secure the greater portion of the commerce of Japan, and thus bring millions to our shores. They should set about and by their enterprise secure this much-desired end. One of the first desires of the Japanese movement is learning; thousands of their youth will be sent to this country for education. By the proper enterprise being manifested our State University could undoubtedly secure many of this class. They have the means and are willing and anxious to pay for thorough and good education.

JAPANESE LADIES.

An earnest discussion is now going on to send twenty-five young Japanese ladies (Daimios) to this country to some of our public institutions for education.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARTY.

The Embassy leaves Japan on the steamer *America*, Dec. 25, accompanied by United States Minister DE LONG, who has received four months' leave of absence. He desires it understood that he is not connected with the party, but comes home to advise with his own Government as to the best method and course to pursue with this distinguished party. This Embassy of Examination—for it may really be so called—goes out to fit themselves to return home next year prepared to make proper treaties with the foreign Powers. It should be stated that this is the first time that any Japanese officers of high rank have ever left the country. All parties that have preceded them are sons of Daimios—merely families of high respectability, but not noble.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

All the late Daimios and Princes have been ordered with their families to take up their residences at Yeddo, where, although they relinquish their titles and hereditary rights, they will be supported by salaries allowed for life by the General Government, and are classified under ten grades—receiving pay accordingly.

The treaties that are shortly to be revised seem to be occupying the attention of the diplomatic circle and foreign merchants. The Chamber of Commerce has taken up the subject, but no reports have as yet been published by it.

A somewhat important concession has been made by the Government, by which the free export of native rice is henceforth to be allowed. This season's crop is everything that could be wished.

Great changes are noticeable at Yeddo, especially in the official quarter, where a great many residences formerly in possession of the Daimios, are being pulled down. European dress is now, with but few exceptions, adopted by the official class.

Several presentations of foreigners to the Mikado have lately taken place, principally those holding official positions. Admiral RODGERS and twenty officers of the United States Ships *Colorado* and *Alaska* were likewise presented.

In addition to the many recent appointments of eminent American citizens, we hear of twenty-three French military instructors for the Imperial Army, ten British instructors for the Japanese Navy, twelve beer-brewers from Bavaria, and twenty first-class boot and shoe makers have been ordered.

The Buddhist temples have been closed, and priests have received orders either to join the army or become farm laborers; in fact, work for an honest livelihood. Nor is the sweeping hand of reform stayed here. All officials are forbidden to squat on mats in public, but hereafter are required to furnish at least two rooms in European style and adopt the foreign dress at an early date. Their efforts are certainly deserving of our warmest sympathy.

A Superintendent of Customs has been appointed at Yokohama by the Government, his name being WOOVENO GONDALJO. He has but lately returned from Europe, where his attention was directed toward a paper currency for Japan, and other matters.

A destructive fire has occurred at Yeddo, at which some 600 houses have been destroyed. Had proper fire engines been used the conflagration might have been stayed.

The Government foreign school at Yeddo has been temporarily closed, with a view to reorganization.

A naval review, at which the Mikado will be present, is shortly to take place in Yeddo Bay, only the Japanese men-of-war taking part.

The annual commercial returns prepared by Consul SHEPARD show the past year's shipments of tea from this port to the United States to have been over 13,000,000 pounds, giving a revenue to the United States of say $2,500,000. In 1863, but little over a million pounds were sent; in 1866, about six millions, and in 1868 about ten millions. The whole value of exports to the United States amounts to $5,240,000. The United States has but few consulates as important and profitable as Yokohama.

CHINA.

Distress Consequent on Floods—Riots at Singapore.

The North China *Daily News* correspondent at Tient-sin furnishes further details of the terrible distress existing in the North in consequence of the recent floods. He states that a high official admits that there will be no less than 2,000,000 starving and helpless people; but it does not appear that the Mandarins have taken any adequate measures to relieve the misery. A high official expressed his full credence in the snake which was recently said to be a water god, adding that there were four of them. It is reported that the Viceroy has been caused so much anxiety by the state of affairs that he has shown signs of madness, having appeared in an excited state in his Yamen in a short jacket, which is equivalent to a European high officer appearing in his shirt-sleeves.

Serious riots have taken place at Singapore, among the Chinese. The beginning of the affair was a row between two Chinamen of different clans on account of the one having attempted to pick the pocket of the other. Several hundred were soon engaged, the riot spread to the whole Chinese population, and fighting and plunder became the order of day and night during the 21st and 22d of October. Only by great exertions on the part of the police, soldiers, sepoys, men from the ships and special constables, were the disturbances partially suppressed.

Gov. Curtin to Remain in Russia.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, Dec. 25.

It has been stated in some quarters, and intimated in others, that the recent letter of Col. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, defining his views on public affairs, represented also the opinions and attitude of Gov. CURTIN, who, it has been rumored, purposes soon to resign the office of Minister at St. Petersburg, to take part in the Presidential campaign against Gen. GRANT. In a private letter recently, received from Mr. CURTIN by a friend in this State, however, he puts a quietus to the story by saying that he "is separated from the combinations, antagonisms, heart-burnings and disappointments of political life, and is quite contented with his place and residence in Europe." He adds that he is aware the newspapers occasionally settle the future for him, but that he has made no arrangements whatever for leaving Russia.

A Nice Point in an Insurance Suit.

In the case of J. A. EWELL against the Manhattan Insurance Company, which was tried in San Francisco recently, before Judge DWINELLE, for the burning of a mill in Santa Clara County, California, the defense set up was that a clause in the policy provides that any suit on the same must be commenced within a year from the loss, which was not done. The point at issue was whether the year commenced when the fire took place or at the time notice of the loss was given the Company. The Court held that the year commenced at the time notice was given, and the demurrer of the defendants was accordingly overruled.

Gen. Butler on the Fisheries.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, of Monday, says:

"Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER will address the citizens of Provincetown, on Thursday evening next, upon the Treaty of Washington and the fisheries. When this subject comes up in the House at Washington, Gen. BUTLER will have something to say."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Children's Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In response to your appeal for the Children's Aid Society, I beg leave to inclose $50. It is a fact that "it does an immense amount of good, and is capable of doing much more if it only had the means." The Tammany gang robbed it of $30,000 this year, the most cruel of all its robberies, and it is consequently unusually poor."

A few months since, speaking favorably of this Society to an adherent of Tammany, I was stunned by the scathing and imprecating terms in which he denounced it. On calmly considering and inquiring into it, I found that this invaluable institution is instrumental in rescuing some 3,000 orphans and destitute children every year from poverty and vice, and placing them in good homes in the West. The fact is that these poor waifs, being saved from intemperance and demoralization, are not left in the City to become in time the willing slaves and victims of the villainous Ring. I saw, therefore, the reason of the fierce denunciation uttered by my *quondam* friend against this excellent Society.

For years to come we must be sufferers by a foreign population, unless we adopt means to improve their condition, and take charge of the education of their children. It is a well-known and established fact that were it not for the existence of a certain class of foreign population in our City, that we would not need to sustain one-tenth of the Police force and charitable institutions that we are now heavily taxed for. What, then, is the best remedy to stem this torrent of moral and physical suffering which prevails among us? If our population are moral and intelligent, we will not have a repetition of the audacious robberies and villainous outrages which have been perpetrated by our City rulers during the past three years. The vile Tammany Ring were elected by the votes of the victims of depravity and intemperance, purchased by the money stolen from the City Treasury; the same misfortune is likely to recur again unless the moral and intelligent community will assume a personal responsibility in the discharge of their political duties, and exercise the same fidelity, zeal and assiduity in this important work as they do in the conduct of their own business.

A CITIZEN AND TAX-PAYER OF TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
NEW-YORK, Christmas Day, 1871.

The Register's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have good reason to expect that the office of Register of Deeds in this City will be reformed on the approaching 1st of January. A brave soldier and honorable man has been elected to it, and it is well that under him the reform should begin. A three years' term, and $50,000 a year and upward, may satisfy any reasonable person, while it is true that a great deal more than this has failed to satisfy our Registers of Deeds. Extortion has been practiced continually, making the net gains nearer $100,000 a year than $50,000. We may now expect a change of all this. For, first: This office has been one of the means by which the wicked oligarchy of Tammany Hall obtained money for its briberies, and the incumbent had to bleed freely; but now the people have arisen and set aside Ring managers and the new officer is free. Every dollar will be his own. Next, the fees allowed by law, while they are easily paid by each individual, amount to a sum amply sufficent to reward the officer and his employes for all their labor and responsibility. The supporters of extortion deny this, but they speak untruly, and what is the strangest thing of all, they utterly ignore the statute which makes it a misdemeanor indictable by a Grand Jury, and subjects the person guilty thereof to treble damages to the party aggrieved.

The fees allowed by law are ten cents a folio for recording papers, and by a liberal reading, ten cents a year for searching for conveyances and mortgages, with twelve and a half cents for each certificate. A full covenant deed rarely exceeds twelve folios, (that is, 1,200 words,) and two certificates must be made of the record—one in the book and the other on the deed. Here is $1 45 for recording the deed. But let any person look upon the indorsement of his recorded deed and see there how it is marked $2 75 and upward. As for the searching, that is a broader field, and opens to larger profits altogether. Here there is no semblance of obeying the law. The whole scale of prices is raised first of all, and then "searches out of time," and the measure of anxiety of the applicant, and the measure of the value of the property may determine the charge and raise the rate of it.

Why have the legal profession allowed this? For evidently it could not be unless so allowed. Because, first, some are entirely careless what their clients have to pay, having themselves no sense of propriety in the matter. Secondly, because some fear the vengeance of the office, throwing impediments in the way of their business, or fear a name for stinginess which they suppose will follow a demand for service at the legal rates. Or, lastly, entire inattention of many to the subject, and a habit of paying whatever is charged, without knowing whether it is right or wrong. In the first and last is a gross breach of duty; in the other is a great mistake. If but half a dozen of the leading conveyancers of this City would give attention to the subject of paying legal fees in the offices of the County Clerk and Register, they would revolutionize the system in those offices. If a single one of them will do so, he will find instant submission to the authority of law, and little lack of civil treatment. The cool demand of justice in those offices has inspired awe and respect these many years. Sometimes, indeed, the pent-up fires if wrath suppressed have burst forth, but this was momentary and harmless—nay, even healthful.

It must be confessed that while the officers have been exacting, the profession has given consent, and that long ago this source of corruption would have been stopped if the Bar had willed it. And, if you will permit, another communication may show facts to prove that the fees allowed by law will amply compensate the Register of Deeds and all whom he employs, which it is the more important to show, since a writer in the *Tribune* today informs us that the Committee on Extortion in the Bar Association have ascertained, and are ready to report, that the Register's office, at legitimate fees, will not pay its expenses, and that the fees are to be increased so as to cover the actual expenses and provide a respectable income for the incumbent. It would be strange, indeed, to find the Bar Association going in that direction, but there is very good reason to believe that it is not, and that its Committee has neither ascertained any such facts as so reported, nor authorized any one to say so.

M.

The Dock Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements which you publish from time to time in regard to the Dock Commissioners are very correct, but you do not seem to consider that they are doing no more than they were appointed to do—that is, to draw largely upon the City Treasury in order to keep in commission a large number of superintendents, deputies and supernumaries of one kind and another. The whole thing was engineered by TWEED, and it was only necessary to have his recommendation to get an appointment. No one of the Commissioners knows any more about the business he has undertaken than a child. One competent man, with a moderate-sized office, could do more executive work than the whole concern as now constituted, with their immense amount of rents and salaries.

When the bill creating this Commission was introduced in the Legislature, one of the Committee, to whom it was referred, said it was the most infamous bill that was ever introduced—that is to say, it could draw more money out of the Treasury and transfer it to the pockets of politicians, than any other bill that could be devised, and at the same time blind the people sufficiently to make it go down. If the terms of that bill are carried out, they will be sufficient almost to bankrupt the City, which, however, appears to be one of the objects which TWEED and his confederates have had in view in engineering all these great and expensive jobs. The Dock Commission should be entirely abolished, and something rational substituted.

ECONOMY.

The Real Swindler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reading in your Saturday issue an *expose* of the swindler JOYCE, I wish to correct one or two errors. JOYCE was never authorized to represent the *Aldine*. BROWNE was not imprisoned by the publishers of that periodical. JOYCE'S only contract with me was one in which he agreed on "his honor as a Mason and a gentleman" not to touch a drop of intoxicating drink for twelve months. On this contract I let him have $5. The "unsuspecting Englishman" of your story is much the most dangerous scamp of the two. He is extremely polite and punctilious—plays the affectionate father of a delicate daughter—ingratiates himself with good people, and is in every way peculiarly adapted for the rôle of a genteel confidence operator. He imposed upon me sufficiently to obtain letters, for the return of which I was glad to pay a small sum. He swindled a poor widow out of $300, for board for himself and "daughter," whom he afterward registered in Albany as his "wife." It was on this charge that he found himself incarcerated in Ludlow-street, and not on our account.

As this story of JOYCE's treachery is evidently intended to gloss over his late mishap preparatory to a fresh start, it would be well to caution the public through the columns of your widely circulated journal.

Very truly yours, JAMES SUTTON.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

Light the Boat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the many people who have to cross the Communipaw Ferry in going to and from my place of business, I would ask you to give public condemnation of the miserly manner in which the ferry-boats of this ferry are lighted. A corporation that can afford to have the most elegant and staunch ferry-boats probably in the world, that can afford to have them fitted up in all the magnificence of modern decoration, can also afford to furnish the thousands of people who have to cross their ferry every day with a better light than two dingy, flickering kerosene lamps.

P. A. D. Q.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

Caution to Purchasers of Ring Property.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By revised statutes of this State, page 142, section 1, it is enacted:

"Every conveyance or assignment in writing or otherwise, of any lands, goods, or things in action, made with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or other persons of their lawful suits, damages, forfeitures, debts or demands, shall be void."

Has the City of New-York a "demand," a "suit" or "debt" against TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENY, CORSON, WOODWARD, or HUGH SMITH? Has the City, or have the people of the State a claim for "damages" against these men or any of them. Then any conveyance made by them, with intent to defeat that claim, is fraudulent and void. And every creditor, whether the City of New-York, the people of the State, or a private citizen, where the claim or cause of action is forfeited by a judgment, can follow the property thus fraudulently conveyed, set aside the conveyance, and have the property applied to satisfy the just claim or judgment. No purchaser of Ring property, since the 4th day of September, 1870, can come into Court with clean hands and say he purchased in ignorance of the "claims" and "demands." Caveat emptor.

E. D. G.

Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a subscriber and constant reader of your valuable paper for over ten years, and I have always observed that your columns were open for all proper inquiries and investigations. I beg you will publish a statement that I am quite sure will be of interest to many of your readers, particularly those who contemplate having their lives insured. About five years ago I had my life insured in the New-York Life Insurance Company, on the paid-up policy, or non-forfeiting plan. I was assured that when I took a paid-up policy, the amount I had paid in would prove a good investment and afford me respectable dividends. After paying for two years, I took a paid-up policy for $2,000; having paid out over and above dividends, about $1,000. The first year after I took my policy I received a dividend of about $22. Last year I received a dividend of about $18 34. This year notice has been sent to me that on the 30th inst., I will be paid a dividend of $15 64. It will thus be seen that, instead of my investment affording me a respectable income, the small dividend the Company commenced paying has become less every year, at the rate of eighteen to twenty per cent.; and if the Company continues to pay decreasing dividends at this rate, I not only in a few years will fail to receive anything, but my policy will become impaired, and eventually worthless. If this is the way the insured are treated by a company that is said to be the strongest and most prosperous in the country, what must be the condition of weaker and less pretentious companies? Is this Company doing a safe and legitimate business; or is it paying enormous commissions to agents who take improper and ruinous risks; or is it wasting its money in extravagant salaries, or losing it in improper investments, or in numerous other ways that ruin like institutions? If none of these, I can't see why those who have paid their money and have paid-up policies, are receiving decreasing yearly dividends of nearly twenty per cent. Has Superintendent MILLER examined this Company? And if not, would it not be well for him to do so, and give the public the benefit of an honest investigation.

INQUIRER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

CONVICT LIFE.

Affairs in the Maine State Prison—Some of the Convicts.

From the Portland Press, Dec. 25.

Under the efficient and judicious management of Warden RICE, the condition of affairs at our State Penitentiary was never more satisfactory. It is not only self-supporting, but will net the State the past year about $6,500 over and above the current expenses. The sale of carriages and harnesses the past year, manufactured by convicts will be about $75,000, while the sale of boots and shoes will be some $20,000. This is an excess over the sales of the former year. The institution contains 174 convicts—four of whom are females. It may not be an unimportant fact to note that there were more persons during the year 1871 committed for the crime of rape, or attempt to rape, than for any five years during the history of the prison. The general health of the prisoners is and has been very good. Last Tuesday EDGAR EMERY, of Saco, one of the inmates who was convicted of larceny about two years ago, and who had thirty days of his sentence to serve, attempted to commit suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity, by throwing himself headforemost from the upper corridor to the stones below, a distance of twenty feet. He struck on his back, and was not seriously injured. It was the means of his recovering his senses. The condition of some of the prominent convicts is as follows:

JOHN ROGERS, the Brunswick bank defaulter, is at work in the cook-house in the capacity of baker. His health is poor and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he lives out his sentence. He thinks his sentence is just. Whenever he has opportunity furnished for reading, his time is entirely occupied with conning the pages of the Bible.

SIMMS, MAGUIRE and BARTLETT, the Bowdoinham bank robbers, are ever on the alert for an opportunity to make their escape, but their movements are carefully watched by the vigilant eyes of the officers. They are afforded no opportunity of talking with each other, still they have a mode of communication, which does not, however, remain undetected as well as understood by the officers. MAGUIRE is in feeble health, and will probably die before his sentence expires. He bleeds badly at the lungs. BARTLETT and SIMMS are smart and healthy, and work every day at their respective trades.

MOORE, HIGHT and LITCHFIELD, the Lime Rock bank robbers, behave well and give no anxiety to the officers. MOORE is superior to most of bank robbers in intelligence and address. He takes his imprisonment very hard. He has many visitors from New-York, where he belongs, and they are of a class which shows that he has associate with apparently respectable people. His wife visits him three or four times a year. She is well appearing and always comes handsomely attired.

JACK HALE, the notorious horse thief, is as vigorous as a youth, although he is an octogenarian. His present term of service expires in about one year. Thirty years of his life has been spent in the prisons and jails of New-England. He never has realized, only in two or three instances, any profit in disposing of his stolen horses, and feels sad to think that he has been so unfortunate in his horse trades.

THORNE, the Harpswell murderer, who is the oldest convict, having been an inmate for twenty-nine years, still wears as genial a smile as ever, and is constantly hoping and expecting a pardon. CLEAVELAND, the Orrington murderer, works in the carriage-shop, and is one of the best behaved men in the prison, and will soon be one of the best workmen.

HOSWELL, the Hallowell murderer, does not believe that the State Prison is a proper abode for him. He fails to realize that he has committed any such crime for which he should suffer any penalty, nor does he propose to enter upon self-reformation. He has become quite a good workman in the paint-shop. He was perfectly willing that his wife should obtain a bill of divorce.

KNIGHT, the Poland murderer, who has been incarcerated since 1857, behaves well, he works in the blacksmith's shop. He protests his entire innocence of the crime for which he received the sentence of death, although it is not expected that he will ever swing from the gibbet. He carries on quite an extensive correspondence with DAVID DUNN, Esq., his counsel, and never fails to remind him that a pardon is his fondest hope in this world.

Of the four female convicts, Mrs. SWETT, of Kennebunk, who was convicted of manslaughter, having given her husband, who was suffering from delirium tremens, an overdose of morphine, is employed in making clothes for the convicts. She affirms her innocence, and she says she does not believe he died from the effects of the overdose. She is of an irascible temperament, although she behaves tolerably well. The other three females are held for larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	109	500 United States Ex.	65⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛	300 N. Y. Cen. & H.	94½
		100 do.	94⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅝	920 do.	94¼
5,000 Va. 6s, Consol.	55½	100 do..b. c....c.	94⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, Def'd.	21½	500 do.	94⅝
2,000 N.C. F'g Act,'68.	20	100 do.......c.	94⅝
10,000 N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax.	12½	300 do.......c.	94⅛
10,000 Missouri 6s	96	300 Erie	32⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	103	200 Reading	111⅛
2,000 Mich. So. 2d	98¾	50 L. S. & M. So.	92¾
21,000 Union Pac. 1st.	93	200 do.	92⅛
10,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.B.	80	100 do..bet. call.	92½
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	82⅛	80 L. S. & M.So. Scr.	85¼
6,000 do.	83	600 do..bet. call.	85
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	87	100 Panama	69
		100 do.	69½
12,000 Tol. & W. Con. Conv. Bds.	87	100 Clev. & Pitts.	128¼
		300 Chic. & N. W.	65⅝
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	103⅛	100 do.......c.	65½
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s B.	93	300 do..bet. call.	65⅜
3,000 Lake S. Div. B.	92	200 do.	65⅛
80,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	89½	800 do.	65¼
30,000 do..bet. call.	89⅛	100 Chic.& N.W. Pref.	89½
100 Canton	72	100 do.	89¼
100 Quicksilver Min.	26	32 do.	89
100 Quicksilver Pref.	30½	200 do..b. c....c.	89¼
400 West. U. Tel.	69¼	200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	107⅜
100 do..b. c...b3.	69⅜	65 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	88
800 do.	69⅜	800 Mil. & St. Paul	55
500 do.	69½	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	44¼
10 Pacific Mail	53⅛	65 Ohio & Miss. Pref.	73¼
800 do.	54	100 do.	74
200 do.	53⅞	400 Morris & Essex	93
400 do..bet. call.	53⅞	100 H. & St. Joseph	53⅞
100 do.	53⅞	100 do.	54
100 do.	53⅜	200 Tol.,W. & W.,b. c.	70½
325 Adams Ex.	91	200 Union Pac....b. c.	29
50 do.	91½	200 do.	28⅞
100 do.	91¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.	109⅛	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	53¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	109⅜	100 do...bet. call.	53⅞
56,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛	10 Am. M. Un. Ex.	60½
		300 N. Y. C. & H. R.c.	94⅛
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅛	1000 do.	94⅛
20,000 do.......b3.	115⅛	100 do...bet. call.	94⅜
49,000 do.	115¼	200 do.	95
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115⅛	10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs.	89⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛	400 Reading	111⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅝	20 do.	110½
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛	700 L. S. & Mich. So.,	92⅝
5,000 Va. 6s, Consol.	55¼	700 do...bet. call.	92¼
5,000 do.	55¼	100 Union Pacific	28¼
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	98	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	65¾
5,000 Mo.6s,H.&St.J.is	93	200 do.	65⅞
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d M.	72	200 do.	66
4,000 Cen. Pac.G.Bds.	103½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	89¼
23,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	93	100 Chi. & Rock Is.	107⅛
3,000 do.	93¼	900 do.	107⅜
3,000 Un.Pa.7s,L.G.B.	79⅞	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	71⅛
2,000 do.	80	100 do.......b30.	71⅝
5,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B.	94	500 do...bet. call.	71
100 Quick. Min. Co.	25⅝	200 Del., Lack. & W.	109½
700 do.	25½	300 do.	109⅜
100 West. Un. Tel.b. c.	69⅜	100 H. & St. Jos..b30.	56
100 do.	69¼	300 Col., C. & Ind. C.	19¼
10 Bk. of N.A.ex.div.	106	100 Ohio & Miss.	44⅜
100 Con. Coal of Md.	39⅛		

TUESDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The payments of the New-Year Dividends will begin to-morrow with the United States Treasury on the Public Funds. The other Dividends will begin on Tuesday next, Jan. 2. The aggregate disbursements this season will be something less than last New-Year, notably on United States 5-20s, which have been redeemed and refunded, of the July and January issues, about $80,000,000, making a difference of $2,400,000 in the Half-Yearly Dividend. The North-west Road Dividends are also reduced, and the St. Paul Dividends not yet declared. The Southern States will pay on a less portion of their total obligations. We have, as carefully as at present practicable, prepared the following Schedule of the New-Year Dividends, to be paid out in this and the neighboring Atlantic Cities. We shall enlarge and reproduce the list by the close of the week:

THE NEW-YEAR DIVIDENDS—HALF YEARLY.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 5-20s	$589,950,150	3	$17,698,504
United States 6s, 1881	283,681,200	3	8,510,436
United States 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	500,000
U. S. 6s. to Pacific Roads	64,618,832	3	1,938,649
N. Y. Bounty Loan	19,511,396	3½	682,898
N. Y. Canal Loans, &c.	12,887,734	1½*	192,316
California State Debt	1,500,000	3½	52,500
California State Debt	3,506,000	3½	122,710
Ohio State Debt	9,675,343	3	290,260
Penn. State Debt	31,107,168	2½	777,677
Mass. State Debt	16,683,063	2½	417,060
Vermont State Debt	1,227,000	3	36,810
Illinois State Debt	1,893,496	3	56,804
Delaware State Debt	1,402,000	3	42,060
Georgia (acknowled'd)	5,514,500	3¼	179,221
R. I. State Debt	2,274,000	3	68,220
Maine State Debt	8,067,900	3	242,037
Maryland State debt	12,217,471	1½@1½*	183,094
Connecticut State Debt	6,672,900	3	200,277
Michigan State Debt	2,376,292	3	71,288
Kansas State Debt	1,341,675	3½	47,008
Missouri State Debt	17,866,000	3	535,980
New-Jersey State Debt	2,986,200	3	86,883
N. Hampshire St Debt	2,752,200	3	82,566
Central Pacific Bonds	34,102,000	3	1,023,060
Union Pacific Bonds	27,237,000	3	817,110
North Pacific Bonds	10,000,000	3.65	365,000
Atlantic and Pacific	10,000,000	3	300,000
Rock Island Bonds	9,000,000	3½	315,000
Reading Stock	30,404,000	5	1,520,080
North-west P. Stock	20,370,293	3½	712,960
Dubuque and S. City	5,000,000	2	100,000
Michigan Central	13,225,848	5	661,292
Del. & H. Leased lines	5,950,000	5	297,500
N.Y., N.H.& Hartford	9,300,000	5	465,000
Nor. and Worcester	2,364,000	5	118,200
Nashville and C. Bonds	1,500,000	3	45,000
Fort Wayne Stock	19,716,500	1¾	345,000
Midland Bonds	8,000,000	3½	280,000
N. J. Transportation	7,295,000	7	510,664
Harlem Stock	10,000,000	4	400,000
Macon and Western	2,500,000	3	75,000
Cleve. and Pittsburg	7,500,000	2½*	187,500
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	5	200,000
New-York	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	4	120,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	5	100,000
Broadway	1,000,000	12	120,000
Market	1,000,000	5	50,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	5	50,000
Continental	2,000,000	3	60,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	4	200,000
Central National	3,000,000	4	120,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	35,000
North America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	5	40,000
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	6	90,000
East River	350,000	4	14,000
Chatham	450,000	6	27,000
Irving	500,000	4	20,000
Citizens'	400,000	5	20,000
Grocers'	300,000	5	15,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	6	60,000
Oriental	300,000	6	18,000
Builders'	100,000	5	5,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
Farmers' Trust	2,000,000	5	100,000
Union Trust	1,000,000	5	50,000
National Trust	500,000	10	50,000
Manhattan Savings	7,575,000	3	227,250
Broadway	2,087,000	3	62,610
Merchants' Clerks'	3,226,000	3	96,780
East River	4,862,000	3½	170,170
Citizens'	6,970,000	3	209,100
Metropolitan	6,113,000	3	183,390
Irving	2,765,000	3	82,950
Third-avenue	6,064,000	3	181,920
Atlantic	2,941,000	3	88,230
Mutual Benefit	626,000	3	18,780
Excelsior	420,000	3	12,600
People's	243,000	3	7,290
Total thus far reported			$45,351,697

* Quarterly.

The after Christmas market at the Stock Exchange is one of the very strongest of the season. The *Bulls* in the New-York and Western Roads took hold of the market this morning with an earnestness that denoted the presence of a powerful and wealthy influence at the back of the movement. The determination of the party is to put prices up five or ten ₱ cent. from the average quotations of last week, and while they seem to be carrying their points on some half a dozen Stocks, against a dear and stringent Money market, it would be useless to discuss whether the Stocks are selling for more or for less than their intrinsic values, judged by the traffic and prospects of the Roads themselves. It is sufficient to report that to the rise of 1@2 ₱ cent. on Saturday as much more has been added today on New-York Central, North-West Common, Ohios, Wabash, &c., and that there was little abatement in the demand at the close of Bank hours when, by common report from the Brokers, Money was as close and dear as at any time through the past week. The rates were 7 ₱ cent., and in many instances an extra commission to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. Large differences are also reported for 30@60 days' contracts, at the option of the holders of the Stocks. In this connection we may as well mention that the official lists of transactions at the regular Boards of the Exchange embrace but a very small share of the actual business informally done between the Brokers in the Hall of the Exchange. Take, for example, this morning—a business of 12,000 or 15,000 shares of Wabash, of which a single house bought 10,000 shares before the First Board was convened, while only 200 shares of the same Stock were registered on the regular call of that Board. The same marked difference applies to other active Stocks.

The Public Funds were strong, on a comparatively weak Gold and Exchange market. The Currency 6 ₱ cents sold up to 114⅛ ₱ cent. and accrued Interest, equal to 117⅛ ₱ cent. The 5-20s and 10-40s were all firm at the full rates of Saturday. The Telegraph, Pacific Mail and Express Stocks were on the advance. The Virginia Bonds recovered to 55½ ₱ cent. The other Southern State Bonds dull. The Railway Mortgages were generally firm on the Pacific and old Western issues. The sales of Gold were at 108⅛@108⅜, and of Bills on London, 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The excitement of the day was in Wabash and North-West Common, which fluctuated 1@2 ₱ cent. from hour to hour.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 26.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115⅜
American Gold	108⅜	108⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	94⅛	94⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	88⅛	89⅞
Reading	111	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106⅞
North-west Common	64⅛	65⅞
North-west Preferred	89	89⅛
Pacific Mail	54⅛	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	79
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	68⅛	69⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅛	68⅛
Erie	32⅛	32⅛
Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	92⅛	92⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	84⅛	85⅛

The Railroads at the very close were steady at the decline in prices.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

Gold receipts	$826,851 33
Gold payments	440,490 23
Gold balance	67,803,334 21
Currency receipts	524,461 39
Currency payments	525,302 25
Currency balance	12,462,828 71
Customs	470,000 00

The stringency in Money was quite general today, and from no artificial cause. It affected sensibly the demand for Exchange, as well as the price of Gold, which fell to 108⅛@108⅛ in the Afternoon. This condition of the market will most likely continue through the present week, unless the release of the Gold Interest on the Public Debt should give the Banks more confidence in lending over the Holidays.

The Treasury will buy $1,000,000 United States 5-20s to-morrow, provided they are offered at or below the price of Gold. We understand that offers of the "called" 5-20s of 1862 will be entertained, if made at or below the price of Gold.

The market for the Public Funds closed with much firmness, and the 5-20s of 1867 sold at one time as high as 115⅜ ₱ cent.

The following prices were made at the close of business for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 registered, 1867	111⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	115⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	109⅛	5-20 registered, 1868	111⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	109⅝	5-20 coupon, 1868	115⅛
5-20 registered, 1864	109⅛	10-40 registered	108⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	109⅜	10-40 coupon	109⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	110⅛	5s registered, 1881	109
5-20 coupon, 1865	111⅛	5s coupon	109
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	111	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	....	95
City 6s, New	99	99¼
Camden and Amboy	129	*129¼
Pennsylvania Central	57⅝	57⅞
Reading	111¼	111½
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	44¾	45
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	38¼	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90¼

*Ex dividend.

Mr. SCOTT, the President of the Union Pacific Road, telegraphs from Philadelphia today that the Road is clear of obstruction from Omaha to Cheyenne, but from Black Hills to Ogden some points are blocked up. The Superintendent reports that good progress is making in clearing the track, although the snows have been unusually heavy.

In our list of State Dividends are included seventeen States that make prompt provision for all their Interest, and one (Georgia) that recognizes only part of her debt. The Southern States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida make no provision for their Interest. The State of Alabama will probably pay on her Ante-war Debt, and the State of Arkansas on her new Railroad Debt. The States of Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, West Virginia, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin have, practically, no debt. The State of Louisiana provides Interest at New-Orleans, but to what extent this season we are not yet advised.

The following were the earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the third week of December:

1871	$77,186
1870	77,921
Decrease	$735
Year commencing March 1, 1871	3,000,290
Year commencing March 1, 1870	2,905,852
Increase	$94,438

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 8.

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.* on their subscribed Capital, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Marine Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Citizens' Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 22.

The Irving Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 15.

The Mechanics' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Broadway Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Twelve ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Manhattan Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 15.

The East River Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, Jan. 6.

The Fifth National Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Broadway Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 15.

The Third-avenue Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 15.

The Metropolitan Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 17.

The Mutual Benefit Savings will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three cent.*, Jan. 22.

The *New-York Tribune* remarks as follows of the three Ohio Fire Insurance Companies, whose combined advertisement appears in the TIMES:

"The attention of insurers is called to the statement of the Andes, Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies, published in another column. The Andes shows net assets on hand, Dec. 15, 1871, of $1,583,927 46, after paying losses on Chicago fire amounting to $626,810 41, and other losses, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, of $582,951 44, making total losses paid for eleven months, $1,209,761 85. The Amazon Insurance Company has a cash capital of $500,000, all paid in, and shows a gross surplus of sixty days' business of $232,982 55. The Triumph Insurance Company has also a cash capital of $500,000, all paid in, and reports the gross surplus on sixty days' business of $234,085."

The following half-yearly Interest, 3 per cent. in Gold, is paid this season by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers for the Central Pacific Road:

Central Pacific	$25,885,000
Western Pacific	2,735,000
California and Oregon Branch	5,482,000
Total amount of Bonds	$34,102,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.

SECOND SERIES.

Further calls of the second and subsequent series of the Five-twenties of 1862 will doubtless follow during the coming year.

The recent relative market values of called and uncalled Bonds show that HOLDERS CAN REALIZE A BETTER PRICE FOR THEIR BONDS BEFORE THEY ARE CALLED IN THAN AFTERWARD.

Holders of ALL FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862, and especially of the SECOND SERIES, will therefore do well to consider the subject of reinvestment in a more permanent form without delay.

The amount of really first-class and absolutely safe six per cent. Gold Bonds, which can now be had at anything less than par, is very limited. Prominent among them are the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which we offer and recommend, *believing them to be as absolutely safe as the Bonds of the Government.* Less than $2,000,000 now remain unsold, and they will be rapidly taken up. Present price, 94, and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denomination, $1,000, $500 and $100—coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ THE GREAT WANT OF CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

A LONG LOAN, WITH A LIBERAL RATE OF INTEREST, AND PERFECT SAFETY.

The large income which Government bonds yielded in the past, in consequence of the high premium on gold, and the handsome dividends paid by railroad companies both in cash and scrip, have educated the American people to high rates of interest for their money. The recent advance in the national credit, and the sharp decline in the gold premium have materially reduced the annual income from investments in Government bonds, which, if bought at the current quotations, pay only a nominal interest as compared with previous years.

The bonds of old roads are generally selling so high that it is difficult for investors to realize seven per cent. for their money. In this state of the market a favorable opportunity is offered to capitalists and investors in the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS. This loan has thirty years to run, and bears eight per cent. interest, with both interest and principal payable in gold. The principal is payable in New-York, and the interest either at New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, and in the coin of the respective countries. A large portion of this road is completed and in successful operation, while the balance of the line is being pushed with all vigor consistent with a well-constructed road. It runs through a country of unsurpassed fertility and populated with an enterprising and thrifty people, from St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, to Fort Kearney, an important station on the Union Pacific Road, which will greatly shorten the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This is a guarantee of a large traffic, but, as an additional security for the bond-holders, the Company has a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the richest agricultural lands in the West, which cannot be sold for less than $4 per acre, and the proceeds thereof are turned over to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustees for the retirement of the bonds with this money. It must be apparent, therefore, to capitalist and investor that the 8 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY fill the great want now felt—*a long loan and a liberal rate of interest with perfect safety.* The bonds are offered at present at 97½ and accrued interest in *currency.*

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's Eastern Division bonds were placed by our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest. When the present loan is entirely placed, these bonds must occupy a very high standard and advance in price.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of Interest as United States Five-twenties, (Six per Cent. gold, free of tax;) they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,599,858 71-100 acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were 480,141 29-100 acres, for $2,030,831 83, averaging $4 23 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were $2,450,219 94—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,270 gold; the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $650,920 currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-street, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JANUARY COUPONS

COULD NOT BE

Better Invested

THAN IN

NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 Gold Bonds,

Large sales of which are being made, and we recommend them to our friends and the public generally as among the safest and most profitable securities on the market.

One thousand dollars in currency, invested now in Northern Pacifics, will yield in ten years, in gold, $1,730, while it is also practically certain that at the end of ten years a 7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bond will stand at least ten per cent. higher in the market than a six per cent. Gold Bond equally secured.

Northern Pacifics have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000. No bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating a check purporting to be drawn by E. R. Thompson upon, and certified by, the West Side Bank, dated Dec. 18, 1871, payable to John Greenwood, or bearer, for $1,063 37, the same being a forgery.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—FLOUR very quiet; demand only for low grades of good Extra Spring; $4 75@$5 25 for Low; $4 25@$4 50 for Superfines. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 1 Spring, $1 21; No. 2 Spring, $1 18⅛; No. 3 do., $1 08@$1 08½; seller January, $1 19¼; last half month, $1 20⅜; February, $1 21⅛. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.; rejected, 38c.; seller January, 40¼c.; February, 41¼c.@41⅜c.; March, 43¼c.@43⅜c.; May, 46¾c. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32c.; Rejected, 28½c. RYE in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 62½c.@63c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 61¼c.@61½d. Other brands dull and heavy. PORK dull and a shade lower; sales at $13; seller January, $13 10@$13 12½; seller February, $13 35@$13 45; March, $13 60@$13 62½; April, $13 75@$13 80. LARD in good demand at 8⅛c.; seller January, 8⅛c.; February, 8⅛c.; March, 9c. HAMS, in pickle, 8½c.@9c. Green MEATS dull and easier; Hams, 6c.@6⅛c.; Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3¼c.; Rough Sides, 5c.@5⅛c.; Short Rib, 5⅛c.; Short Clear, 5¾c.@5⅞c. Bulk MEATS nominal; Beef Hams, 22¼c.@23c. TALLOW, 8¼c.@8⅛c. HOGS quiet, but higher; sales at $4@$4 45. Dressed HOGS active at $4 75@$4 90. WHISKY quiet; 90c. asked. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $5 60; Extra Winter, $6@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT—More doing in No. 2 Spring; sales at $1 25@$1 25½; Fall dull; No. 4 Red, $1 40; No. 3, $1 43@$1 44; No. 2, $1 53@$1 55. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.@42c.; Yellow, 42½c.@43c., on track at East St. Louis; No. 2 Mixed, 43c.; Yellow, 45c., in warehouse. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 35c.@36c., bulk; White, 43c.@46c., sacked. BARLEY firm and inactive; 70c.@75c. for Prime Spring; RYE easier and slow; No. 2, 73c.@75c. WHISKY firm at 90c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. HEMP dull and nominal. PORK dull and drooping; Mess, $13. BACON unchanged and quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c. LARD dull and drooping; 8¼c. for Steam. CATTLE dull and unchanged. Live HOGS firmer; inactive; buyers standing off; sales at $3 15@$4 15; bulk of sales at $4@$4 15. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales, 6,000 bushels choice White Canada, on private terms; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. CORN steady; sales, 2,000 bushels, in car lots, at 68c. BARLEY quiet; Upper Lake Canada nominally $1. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 95c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c., to Albany, 42c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 2, $1 18¾, cash; $1 22¼, seller February. OATS steady; No. 2, 32¼c. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c. RYE firmer; No. 1, 63c.; No. 2 easier; 61¼c. PROVISIONS firmer; PORK, $12 75 offered, $13 asked. HAMS, in pickle, 8c.@9c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4¼c.@4¼c. LARD, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Live HOGS in fair demand; advanced; 10c.; $4@$4 25; Dressed, $5 05. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—BAGGING firm and unchanged. HEMP and FLAX, 12¼c.@13c. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 25. GRAIN quiet and firm; only local trade. HOGS quiet; receipts of three days, 1,200 head. PROVISIONS firm and fairly active. PORK, $14 for round lots. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS, new, 14c.; small sales. BACON—Clear Rib, 7½c. LARD—Tierce, 9¼c.; kegs, 10¼c.@10½c. WHISKY quiet at 90c.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—CATTLE—Supply, 110 cars, against 150 cars for the same time last week; market brisk; prices ¼c.@½c. better, with not enough to meet the demand; sales of 261 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,114 to 1,720 lbs., at $5@$6 87½; 346 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,030 to 1,800 lbs., at $4 75@$6 50; 19 Michigans, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $4 62½. HOGS—Supply, 10,900 head; market rules quiet; demand light; sales at $4 40@$4 62½ for medium to choice, closing weak.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $13 25@$13 37½. LARD dull and unchanged; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk MEATS—Full prices asked; no demand; Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 6c.@6½c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c. Live HOGS in fair demand and advanced; sales at $4 25@$4 50; receipts of three days, 7,500 head. WHISKY in good demand at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—CLOVER-SEED, $10 25@$11. TIMOTHY, $1 80. COFFEE—Rio, 18½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 21¼c. FLOUR dull; Superfine Winter, $5 25@$5 75; Extra do., $6@$6 25; Family do., $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT quiet; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 53@$1 55; Amber, $1 60. CORN steady; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@72c. OATS, 53c.@54c. PETROLEUM quiet and steady; Crude, 16⅛c.; Refined, 22c.@22¼c. WHISKY dull at 96c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 673,000 bushels; Corn, 933,000 bushels; Oats, 404,000 bushels; Barley, 136,000 bushels; Rye, 43,000 bushels. FLOUR and GRAIN generally steady, but very dull; sales, 4,000 bushels. No. 2 CORN at 58c. in car-lots; 13,200 bushels do. at 57c., in store; 1,500 bushels Western RYE at 90c.; 5 cars State two-rowed BARLEY at 75c. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 95c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Very little business today. COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; Low Middling at 19½c. FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN and OATS nominally unchanged. Mess PORK steady at $14 50@$15. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@15c. LARD quiet; 10c. BUTTER unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal. CORN dull and lower; sales one car Western Mixed at 75c., at the Susquehanna Depot. BARLEY dull; sales one car No. 2 six-rowed State at 90c. OATS dull; sales 200 bags State at 53c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 4,240 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,005 bales; coastwise, 1,889 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 75,002 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 6,206 bales; exports, to Amsterdam, 500 bales; to Barcelona, 340 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 60,490 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 26.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; net receipts, 1,690 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 40,438 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—COTTON quiet; nothing doing; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 2,637 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,867 bales; stock, 29,941 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Little or no business doing.

Police Trials.

Thirty policemen were arraigned yesterday, before Commissioner MANIERRE, on various charges of misconduct. Among them was Patrolman JAMES CURRY, of the Jefferson Market Court Squad, who was charged with improper conduct by JOHN G. HECKSHER, of No. 142 Madison-avenue, in locking him up in the prisoners' pen at the Court. The case was referred to the Board.

A complaint was made against Patrolman THOMAS O'CONNOR, of the Fourteenth Precinct, by JULIA MULLANE, of No. 220 Mott-street, who said that, seeing the officer strike a small boy twice in the face she remonstrated with him, when he took hold of her and shook her. This case was also referred to the Board.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	10	Leather, sides	19,501
Broom-corn, bales	123	Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	1,546
Bees-wax, pks.	9	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	114
Cotton, bales	8,191	Resin, bbls.	1,509
Cotton-seed, bags	155	Oil-cake, pks.	86
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	77	Pork, pks.	139
Copper, bbls.	8	Beef, pks.	277
Copper, cakes	48	Cut-meats, pks.	2,104
Dried Fruit, pks.	251	Grease, pks.	316
Eggs, bbls.	707	Lard, pks.	2,439
Flour, bbls.	10,846	Lard, kegs	270
Wheat, bushels	12,800	Stearine, pks.	62
Corn, bushels	20,200	Butter, pks.	3,509
Oats, bushels	7,675	Cheese, pks.	828
Malt, bushels	3,600	Tallow, pks.	128
Barley, bushels	8,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,711
Grass-seed, bags	1,732	Pea-nuts, bags	563
Flax-seed, bags	30	Pecans, pks.	1,035
Beans, bbls.	376	Rice, pks.	77
Peas, bushels	540	Spelter, pieces	316
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Starch, boxes	1,251
Corn-meal, bags	564	Sumac, bags	70
Flax, bales	62	Tobacco, hhds.	113
Hemp, bales	18	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	730
Hops, bales	206	Whisky, bbls.	897
Horns	5,000	Wool, bales	234
Hides, No.	4,294	Skins, bales	20
Hides, bales	140	Rice Flour, sacks	600

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—40 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 855 bags Clover-seed, 25 boxes Bacon, 328 tcs. Lard, 85 boxes Flavine, 411 bbls. Flour, 155 pks. Tallow, 300 boxes Corn, 382 boxes Bacon, 77 bbls. Apples, 60 boxes Extract Dyewood, 85 boxes Shoulders, 32 boxes Tobacco, 122 tcs. Beef, 31 bbls. Pork, 140 boxes Meats, 11 cases Can Fruits, 263 pks. Butter, 100 boxes Ham, 18 pks. Tongues, 25 casks Zinc, 117 cases Sewing-machines, 393 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Waldo*, for Cadiz—1,383 gallons Sherry, 60 bbls. Beef, 166,680 Staves.

By the brig *Josie*, for Havana—7,412 Shooks.

By the schooner *E. Burnett*, for Para—599 bbls. Cement, 50 cases Matches, 500 reams Paper, 30 bbls Beef, 4,083 lbs. Lard, 4,248 gallons Petroleum, 20 cases Matches, 100 cases Florida Water, 4,232 pcs. Lumber, 11 pks. Cotton Goods, 4 cases Cutlery, 70 cases Crackers, 19 pks. Fire Crackers, 5 cases Blue, 3 cases Cartridges.

By the brig *Excelsior*, for Bermuda—434 bbls. Flour, 6 bbls. Beef, 174 bbls. Corn-meal, 275 gallons Petroleum, 30 pks. Bread, 6,015 ft. Lumber, 230 reams Paper, 33 bushels Peas, 54 bushels Beans, 650 lbs. Lard, 1,316 lbs. Cheese, 772 lbs. Meat, 358 bbls. Potatoes, 944 bushels Corn, 159 bags Bran, 100 boxes Perfumery, 557 lbs. Tobacco, 10 bags Coffee, 3 bbls Pork, 459 lbs. Hams, 1 Wagon, 15 cases Shoes, 19 bales Hay.

And from Philadelphia, for Oporto, by the bark *Amalia*—79,348⅛ gallons Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Patria*, for Rotterdam—43,750 27-100 bushels Wheat ...For Trieste, by the bark *Emma*—150,149 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Rotterdam, by the bark *Frisk*—188,661 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore during the week—By the bark *American Lloyds*—300 bbls. Flour, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 14,563 bushels Corn, 1,647 bbls. Rum....Marseilles, bark *Conquest*—13,000 Staves, 545 hhds Tobacco....Wexford, Ireland, British bark *Ross*—22,300 bushels Corn....Rio Janeiro, British bark *Campanero*—2,992 bbls. Flour. 20,000 lbs. Lard....London, British brig *Watch*—3,463 bbls. Flour, 449 bags Clover-seed....St. John, P. R., schooner *Peerless*—880 bbls. Flour, 44 bbls. Pork....4,816 lbs. Lard, 6,812 lbs. Ham, 482 bags Rice, 14,000 feet Lumber....Havana, steamer *Maryland*—3,249 lbs. Hams, 16 pks. Oysters, 3 sheets Iron....Bayonne, France, North German schooner *Clara*—91,094 bushels Corn....St. Johns, P. R., brig *Harriet*—508 bbls. Flour, 44 bbls. Pork, 60 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bbls. Bread, 80 bbls. Meal, 13,523 lbs. Lard, 25,000 lbs. Candles, 2,149 gallons Kerosene, 500 reams Paper, 100 dozen Brooms, 99 boxes Herrings, 2,550 lbs. Cheese, 7,209 lbs. Hams, 632 Shooks and Hogsheads, 4 Mules, 1,950 lbs. Butter....Harbor Grace, N. F., British brig *Cohort*—1,720 bbls. Flour, 500 bushels Oats, 2,500 Staves....St. Johns, N. F., British brig *John B. Campbell*—1,620 bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. Meal, 200 bags Meal, 50 tons Coal, 2 bbls. Apples, 4 cans Oysters....Queenstown, North German bark *Robert Wendt*—22,082 bushels Corn....Rio Janeiro, brig *Prestissimo*, 3,680 bbls. Flour, 12,465 lbs. Lard....Rio Janeiro, North German brig *Freya*—2,435 bbls. Flour....Liverpool, North German ship *Hanza*—6,953 bushels Wheat, 46,992 lbs. Tallow, 1,225 bags Clover-seed, 107 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 399 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Buckwheat, 708 bales Cotton, 150 sacks Oil-cake, 2,968 Staves....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Idoleague*—19,103 bushels Corn....Rio Janeiro, bark *Agnes*—2 bbls. Whisky, 3,263 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—The offerings have been light and prices have been quoted steady, but the dealings have been unimportant. We quote Pots at $8@$8 50; Pearls at $11 ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs.	$7 37½@$7 62½	$6 75@$7 25	$8 00@$8 50
Pearl	9 00 @ 9 25	8 50@ 9 25	11 00@ —

BRICKS—Have been quoted firm, but trade has been comparatively slow. Common Pale at $6 50@$7; North River, $9 75@$11; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front, $32@$35 ₱ thousand.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Common Hard, ₱ 1,000	$8 00@$10	$5 25@$9	$6 50@$11
Croton, ₱ 1,000	16@ 18	10 00@15	12 00@15
Philadelphia Front, ₱ 1,000	45@ —	32 00@35	32 00@35

COAL—Has been in pretty fair request and quoted firm, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 75 ₱ ton, for cargoes. On Wednesday, Dec. 27, 120,000 tons of Scranton Coal will be offered at auction.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Liverpool House Cannel	$14 50@ — —	$20 00@ — —
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lbs.	5 00@ $6 50	5 00@ $8 75

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been very quiet in the local market. At New-Orleans sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,100 bags Rio, including 5,400 bags by the *Doris Braderson*, 4,009 bags by the *David*, and 3,700 bags by the *Dora*, (the last two to arrive,) on private terms. At Baltimore, 850 bags by the *Agnes* on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 27,582 bags; sales, 17,012 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 52,449 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 80,651 bags. Other kinds have been quiet, but quoted strong in price.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
		—gold—	
Java, ₱ lb.	21½c.@22½c.	20c. @22c.	23c.@25c.
Rio, in b'd, ₱ lb.	8½c.@12½c.	9½c.@13¼c.	16c.@18¼c.

COTTON—Has been very dull and weak in price; sales 429 bales, including 354 bales to spinners and 75 bales to shippers. For forward delivery trade has been slow and prices quoted fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower; sales, 5,800 bales (2,450 bales on Saturday evening and 3,350 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for December, 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; January, 300 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 19 13-16c.; February, 50 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 800 bales at 20½c.; April, 100 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20¾c.; Exchange—⅛c. paid to Exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales January. And to-day, for December, 400 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c.; January, 300 bales at 19¾c., 450 bales at 19 11-16c.; February, 400 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c.; March, 100 bales at 20⅜c.; April, 300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 600 bales at 20⅝c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales February. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.65c.; January, 19.84c.; February, 20⅛c.; March, 20.52c.; April, 20.75c.; May, 21c. The receipts at this port, since our last, have been 8,191 bales, including 1,282 bales from New-Orleans, 2,145 bales from New-York, 2,304 bales from Charleston, 1,077 bales from Savannah, 187 bales from Indianola, 659 bales from Wilmington, 537 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 35,213 bales, and thus far this week 58,213 bales, against 64,537 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,306,398 bales, against 1,561,924 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	18
Good Ordinary	19	19¼	19⅜	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20¼	20½
Middling	20¼	20⅜	21	21¼
Good Middling	21	21¼	21⅜	22

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1864.	1867.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midl'g.	117@120	15⅜@16¼	25½@25⅞	15⅜@16¼	20¼@21¼

FISH—Trade has been comparatively slow in most kinds, within our range of quotations, including Dry Cod at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$17; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 15 ₱ keg.

Comparative prices in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	$5 50@$7 00	$4 50@$5 50
No. 1 Mackerel, ₱ bbl.	22 00@28 00	12 00@17 00
Pickled Herring, ₱ bbl.	5 75@ 8 00	4 00@ 6 00
Smoked Herring, ₱ box	20@ 40	20@ 35

FRUIT—A light movement has been noted in all kinds; buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales, 800 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $3 35 ₱ box; 250 frails Seedless Raisins on private terms; small lots of Valencia Raisins at 11¾c.@12c.; 450 bbls. Currants on private terms, the prevailing quotation having been 8c., under the depressing influence of large arrivals, and 200 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very light movement reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, with prices generally quoted weak and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6: inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 65; very good to fancy at $6 65@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 70 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 6 00
Extra State	6 30@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 30@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	6 90@10 50

Southern Flour continues dull and nearly nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $6@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 105 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 40@$3 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly sought after at about previous nominal quotations, the main call having been for job lots wanted for immediate use by millers. Shippers were passive. Sales were reported of only 15,000 bushels at $1 50½@$1 53 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 58@$1 58½ for Red Western (Winter;) and $1 63@$1 65 for White do....Corn has been in pretty fair demand, in part for shipment, at rather firmer prices for strictly prime samples, particularly of Mixed Western, both old and new. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 bushels at 79¼c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 76c.@78c. for new do.; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77c.@79c. for White Western; 79c.@82½c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been in better request, mainly for export, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 36,000 bushels at 95c. for Canada, in bond, 95c. for State, and 90c. for Western, in store....Barley has been quite dull and nominal....Of Barley-malt, small lots were sold at $1 30 for Canada....Oats have been held firmly, but have been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bushels at 55½c.@56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do., in store; 53½c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 53c.@55½c. for Black; 56c. for Mixed State; 56c.@57½c. for ordinary to prime White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Super. State Flour, ₱ bbl.	$5 20@$5 60	$5 50@$6 00
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 00@ 6 65	6 30@ 7 25
Super. West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 20@ 5 60	5 50@ 6 00
Extra West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 85@ 9 25	6 25@10 50
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 25@ 9 00	6 00@10 25
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	3 95@ 5 50	4 20@ 5 25
Corn-meal, ₱ bbl.	3 80@ 4 35	3 85@ 4 25
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 40@ 1 75	1 58@ 1 72½
Red & Am. Wheat, ₱ bush.	1 15@ 1 48	1 45@ 1 63
Corn, ₱ bushel	73@ 84	76@ 82½
Rye, ₱ bushel	90@ 1 08	90@ 95
Barley, ₱ bushel	78@ 1 12	75@ 1 20
Oats, ₱ bushel	57@ 63	53@ 57½

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Bags, 100 bales were sold at 15¼c. Of Domestic Bagging, there have been unusually free sales, 1,750 rolls having changed hands for prompt delivery, part at 14½c., and 3,300 rolls for forward delivery at 16c.@18½c. Market otherwise tame.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in very moderate request, yet held firmly. We quote from $1 35@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 60@$1 85 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay is quoted at 95c.@$1 25. Straw has been in light demand at from 80c.@$1 20 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
North River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs.	80c.@$1 15	$1 20@$1 40	$1 35@$1 85

HEMP—Jute Butts have been in some request, and 1,500 bales have been sold, part to arrive, on the basis of 3 7-16c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

Prices in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
American, ₱ ton	$180@$295	$160@$275
Manila, ₱ lb.	*12½c.@	*13c. @13½c.
Jute, ₱ lb.	*5c. @ 6½c.	*4¼c.@ 6½c.
Jute Butts, ₱ lb.	.... @ 4½c.	3¼c.@ 3½c.

*Gold.

HIDES—Have been firm, and in fair demand; sales 3,000 Bogota, 2,400 Dry Texas and 32 bales do. on private terms.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of

	1870. Gold.	1871. Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.	25½c.@28½c.	26½c.@27c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb.	24c. @25c.	26c. @ ..

LEATHER—Has been fairly active and firm; offerings reduced.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hemlock, Light & Med., ₱ lb.	28½@31	26@30½	24@29

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after at former figures.

Prices of Laths in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Eastern Laths, ₱ thousand	$2 75	$3 50
Common Rockland Lime, ₱ bbl.	1 30	1 35
Lump, ₱ bbl.	1 65	1 75
Eastern Spruce Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet.	17 50@21	16@20

METALS—Copper has been held with much firmness, but has been inactive; 150,000 lbs. sold at 27½c., cash. Iron has been dull and weak; sales, 150 tons Glengarnock Pig on private terms, the current quotation being $34; and 100 tons Wrought Scrap, on private terms. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc unchanged and quiet.

Prices of Metals in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Copper, ref'd Ing, ₱ lb.	— 22¼@— 22¾	— 27½@— —
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	— @75 00	— @86 00
Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton	34 00 @36 00	33 50 @38 00
Iron, Am. Pig, ₱ ton	30 00 @31 00	34 00 @36 00
Iron, Sh't Eng. ₱ lb.	— 4½@— 6	— 5¼@— 6½
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs.	*6 25 @ 6 62½	*5 80 @ 6 25
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb.	— *5½@— 8½	— *6¾@— 7¼
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb.	—*37½@— —	—*43 @— —
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb.	— @—*33	—*38½@— —
Tin, Plates, ₱ box	*5 75 @ 8 50	*7 00 @ 9 62½
Zinc, Sheets, ₱ lb.	— 8½@— 9	— 10½@— 11½

*Gold price.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull and weak for all kinds; sales 190 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@54c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 19c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c.; and New-Orleans, 30c.@45c. for old, and 42c.@68c. for new, ₱ gallon.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	65c.@80c.	60c @75c.	30c.@86c.
Cuba, ₱ gallon	28c.@46c.	20c.@35c.	18c.@35c.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been very quiet, but most holders have been confident in their views, and not offering stock with much freedom. Strained Resin, $5 ₱ 280 lbs. Of Spirits Turpentine, 214 bbls. sold, in lots, at 67c.@67½c.@68c. ₱ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68c. for merchantable; Crude do., nominal. Resin, $4 90@$12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37. Pitch, $3@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gallon	$ 46@$ 47	$ 67@$ 68
Tar, ₱ bbl.	2 30@ 2 40	3 00@ 3 37½
Resin, ₱ 280 lbs.	2 10@ 8 00	4 90@12 00

PETROLEUM—Trade in all kinds has been utterly lifeless. The offerings have been light and the previous quotations have been nominally maintained, but no important dealings have been reported....Refined has been very tame in the local market at 23c.@23¼c., and at Philadelphia at 22¼c....Refined Oil, in cases, quite dull at 23c.@23½c. Crude, in bulk, inactive at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16¼c.@17c....Naphtha, 12¼c.@12½c., in shipping order....The Creek reports are of a dull market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $4@$4 05 ₱ bbl.

Price of Petroleum in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Crude, in bulk, ₱ gallon	15c. @15½c.	13c. @..	13¼c.@13¼c.
Refined, ₱ gallon	29½c.@29⅝c.	22¼c.@22½c.	23c. @23¼c.

PROVISIONS—For old Mess there has been more call, but at less firm prices. Other kinds have been quite dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., early delivery, at $13 for Western Mess, $14 50 for new Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime, and $16 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a light demand noted for Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $14 25, seller January, and $14 50, seller March; sales, 1,250 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue in light request at 5⅛c. for City and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in less demand at 8¾c.@10c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 110 pks....Bacon has been moderately sought after at about former figures; sales, 2,300 boxes, including for early delivery here 34 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 90 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 225 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.; 100 boxes South Stafford at 7¾c.; for forward delivery here; 300 boxes Long and Short Clear, January, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; and for forward delivery at Chicago, all seller February, 500 boxes Cumberland at 6c.; 500 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes Long Clear at 6⅛c., and 250 boxes Short Clear at 6⅜c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted rather weak in price, on a moderate inquiry for early delivery, and somewhat freer offerings. Sales have been reported of 925 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9⅜c.@9½c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 8⅜c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited at less buoyant rates, with sales reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller January, at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs., seller February, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅜c. ₱ lb....Beef has been quite dull within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $12@$18 50 for old and new Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Fancy City do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $23@$25 for new. Butter and Cheese have been in slack request at about previous figures. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 22c.@32c. in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@25c. ₱ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@14c.; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11½c.@13c.; Western, common to prime, 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$20 00 @$20 37½	$13 00 @$14 50
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	16 50 @ 17 00	10 50 @ 11 50
Cut-meats, ₱ lb.	8 @ 13	5½@ 10
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	10 00 @ 17 50	7 50 @ 10 50
Lard, ₱ lb.	11½@ 12¾	8¾@ 9¾
State Butter, ₱ lb.	20 @ 42	22 @ 37
Cheese, ₱ lb.	5 @ 16½	9 @ 14

SEEDS—Clover has been very dull, but quoted about steady at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Indiana, and 11c.@11½c. for Ohio. Other kinds unchanged; 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold from store at $2 28⅛, gold, 60 days' credit.

Prices Current in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Clover Seed, ₱ lb.	11½c.@ 11½c.	11c. @ 11½c.
Rough Flax, ₱ bushel	$2 10 @$2 15	$1 90 @$1 92½
Timothy, ₱ bushel	5 30 @ 6 00	3 25 @ 3 50
Calcutta Linseed, ₱ bu.	*2 12½@ 2 15	*2 27½@ 2 31¼

*Gold price.

SUGAR—There has been a moderate movement in Raw, on the basis of about previous quotations. The demand has been almost wholly for refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,248 hhds, and 1,967 boxes, including 1,056 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba, at 9¼c.; equal to 73 hhds. Jamaica at 8¼c.@9¼c.; 119 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; 240 boxes Centrifugal, about No. 11, at 10⅛c.; 481 boxes Havana, Clayed, at 8¾c.; 660 boxes low grade, Clayed and Derosne, at 8⅛c.; 250 boxes Clayed, fully No. 12, at 9⅜c.; and 335 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote nominally: Fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c., good do. at 9⅜c.@9½c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅜c.@8⅜c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars in moderate demand at 10¾c.@12½c., as the extremes.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Cuba, ₱ lb.	9¾c.@11¼c.	8½c.@10¼c.
Porto Rico, ₱ lb.	9¾c.@11½c.	8¾c.@10¼c.
Refined Sugars, ₱ lb.	11½c.@14¼c.	10¾c.@12½c.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a good inquiry for the better grades of Tallow, which have been quoted firm on lighter offerings. Other kinds have been comparatively dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 317,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but held with firmness.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Hyson, ₱ lb.	90c.@$1 65	65c.@$1 30	50c.@$1 00
Oolong, ₱ lb.	70c.@ 1 50	62c.@ 1 50	40c.@ 1 25
Souchong, ₱ lb.	70c.@ 1 50	60c.@ 1 30	45c.@ 1 05

TOBACCO—Has been very dull at about old figures. Sales include only small lots of Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 300 cases New-York Seed Leaf, mainly at 35c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c.; and 100 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 05.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Kentucky, ₱ lb.	8@ 15c.	6½c.@13¼c.	7½c.@14c.
Cuba, &c., ₱ lb.	75c.@$1 15	77½c.@1 10	87½c.@$1 15

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, having been held above the views of buyers. The asking prices were 97c.@98c, with 96c.@96½c. bid.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Domestic, ₱ gallon	99c.@$1.	95½c.@96½c.	96½c.@97c

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate call for Grain room, in the line of berth freights, at about former rates, chiefly for Liverpool, Glasgow and the Continent, with some inquiry for Provision and Cotton room. Otherwise, the market was quite dull. In the chartering line, there has been a slow movement, and rates have been without material alteration. The demand—which was quite limited—was mostly for Petroleum, Grain and general cargo vessels. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 90 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 31,000 bushels Corn, by do., at 8d. ₱ bushel; 300 boxes Bacon and 70 tcs. Lard, by do., part at 30s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 350 tcs. Beef, by do., at 4s. ₱ tierce; also, the British steam-ship *Ismalia*, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, by sail, 4,000 bushels Corn, to fill up, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 75 tons Oil-cake at 30s. 9d., and by steam, 700 bags Clover-seed at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by sail, 55,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₱ bushel; also, a British ship, 650 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bristol, a British ship, 736 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms. For a direct port on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, equal to about 40,000 bushels Grain, mostly Rye, reported at about 8d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 800 tcs. Lard and 200 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 300 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood at 25s. ₱ ton; also, a German ship, 703 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum (chartered previous to arrival) on private terms; and a German bark, 552 tons, with 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at about 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam, 250 pks. Tallow at 40s. ₱ ton; and a British bark, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms. For a Continental port, a Norwegian bark 612 tons, with equal to 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, (on a foreign charter,) on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a British brig, 216 tons, with equal to about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a re-charter,) at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and Tarragona, a Swedish bark, 417 tons, with 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 28c., gold, ₱ case; and balance of cargo extra Pipe Staves at $60, and some Measurement Goods at $15, ₱ cubic foot. For the River Platte, a German bark, 400 tons, with general cargo, at 20c. ₱ cubic foot.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½, calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
91—Wyck vs. Laurence.	152—Bass vs. Vescelius.
95—Andrews vs. Church	157—Aufermaure vs. Hama.
123—Norwood vs. Furman.	172—The North Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Carlin.
151—The Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Van Brunt.	173—Boyd vs. Brown.
	190—Bendix vs. Godfrey.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Case on.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Joachimsen, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
1—Fisher vs. Meinsel.	12—Hatzel vs. Berg.
2—Same vs. Same.	13—McGuire vs. McMullen.
3—West Side Savings Bank vs. Newton.	14—Miles vs. Smith.
4—Schindler vs. Ewell.	15—Clark vs. Jones.
5—Moen, &c. Cement Co. vs. Howe.	16—Underhill vs. Sanford.
	17—Lasy vs. Baker.
6—Lauritz vs. Van Orden.	18—Gallagher vs. Lutz.
7—James vs. Tucker.	19—Shannon vs. O'Brien.
8—Kolben vs. Baxter.	20—Catlin, Jr., vs. Gordon.
9—Levy vs. Steinburg.	
10—Allison vs. Gottsberger.	21—Holsworth vs. Low.
	22—Polak vs. Feiney.
11—Philips, Jr., vs. Morrison.	23—Alkees vs. Roah.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 28.

Nos.	Nos.
7324—Mittnacht vs. Krekler.	6211—Gross vs. Scott.
——Johnson vs. Metzger.	7347—Pickert vs. Sheldon.
7562—Ross vs. Donnelly.	7289—McChesney vs. Aarons.
7556—Williamson vs. Shell.	——Rawson vs. Holland.
7331—Lehman vs. Rothschild.	7559—Samuels vs. Winship.
	6288—Sliter vs. The Stuyvesant Bank.
7470—Keevil vs. Elsas.	7527—Cummings vs. Dodge.
8109—Weber vs. Volhardt.	7550—Bertham vs. Elsas.
7457—Claflin vs. Dinsmore.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. James Clancy; robbery.	5—The People vs. Lewis Cole; petit larceny.
2—The People vs. John Body; burglary.	6—The People vs. John G. Wolfe; receiving stolen goods.
3—The People vs. Henry Fisher; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. Edward Oppheimer; gambling.
4—The People vs. John J. Weiss; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Day *vs.* Day et al.; motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew.

Riddle *vs.* Sanford; memoranda for counsel.

Chase et al. *vs.* Smith et al.; motion denied.

Appleton *vs.* Appleton; order settled.

Carter *vs.* Kain; memorandum for counsel.

Griswold et al. *vs.* McNally; motion denied.

McNamara *vs.* The Walkill National Bank; motion granted.

Johnson *vs.* Harland; memoranda.

Parish *vs.* Shorman et al.; motion denied.

Lauterbach *vs.* Lauterbach; motion granted.

In the matter of C. B. Blanchard et al.; motion denied without costs.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Bloom et al.; motion granted.

Nichols *vs.* Hunt; motion denied; costs to abide event.

Rich *vs.* The Union Trust Company; memoranda for counsel.

Silberberg *vs.* Schwartz et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the guardianship of Matilda D. Frazer, &c.; motion granted.

Delevan *vs.* Brown et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Voigt *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; memoranda for counsel.

Carrington *vs.* Ward; motion denied.

The Union Dime Savings Institution *vs.* Emma Louisa Osley et al.; I do not think the order should be made in any but the usual way, &c.

By Judge Brady.

Depew *vs.* Dewey; order settled.

Bissell et al. *vs.* Miller; findings settled.

Butterworth *vs.* Volkerberg et al., and Livingston et al. *vs.* White et al.; orders settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

By Judge Jones.

Hall *vs.* Blackhurst; judgment for plaintiff with costs. See opinion.

Bryce *vs.* Lorillard Insurance Company; judgment for defendant with costs. See opinion.

Christopher *vs.* McCahill; finding filed and judgment directed to be entered.

Clark *vs.* Ennis; findings filed; extra allowance can only be allowed on motion; judgment must be settled on notice.

Joseph Bagley *vs.* James Carson; motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Grant *vs.* Barr; judgment for plaintiff as per opinion, with costs.

Peter C. Anthony *vs.* Asher D. Atkinson; findings filed and judgment directed to be entered.

Elizabeth A. Crockey *vs.* Frederick N. Hardy; motion granted in part, with $10 costs; denied in part.

Porter Fitch *vs.* Louisa A. Fitch; motion dismissed, without costs, with leave to renew if the party be so advised.

Jeremiah J. Coleman *vs.* Samuel Crump; findings filed.

Jeremiah M. Pelton *vs.* Henry W. Bulkley; judgment for plaintiffs, on demurrer, with costs.

Owen McNally *vs.* Herman Kenneke; judgment for plaintiff with costs; findings filed.

William Bouton *vs.* Seba M. Bogart; (see opinion.)

Baldwin *vs.* Martin; memorandum for counsel, as to settlement of case.

White *vs.* Talmadge; case ordered to be filed.

Talmadge *vs.* White; case settled and ordered to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

By Judge Larremore.

Goldstein *vs.* Marks; motion denied.

Koechling *vs.* Arlington et al; motion granted on payment of costs and acceptance of short notice of trial.

The Manhattan Savings Institution *vs.* Trimble; motion denied.

Beebe et al. *vs.* Mittnacht; application for attachment denied, without costs.

Sackett *vs.* Stokes et al.; application for permanent injunction granted.

Carroll *vs.* Kenny et al.; default opened on payment of costs of motion.

Strong *vs.* Black; stay modified so as to allow referee to proceed with examination of witnesses.

Coar *vs.* Adams; reference ordered.

Dolan *vs.* Bernheimer; order for further return, or to show cause.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge JONES will be in attendance next Saturday, after the adjournment of General Term, to sign orders, findings and judgments in cases decided by him.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA. (Italian Opera.) Miss Christina Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

AIMEE'S OPERA HOUSE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The many friends and admirers of Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT, the veteran actor, will learn with regret that he is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Jamaica, Long Island. His disease is dropsy, with complication of liver and lung complaint, the result of a severe cold taken two weeks ago. His condition at present is a critical one, and but slight hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. Mr. HACKETT is now in his seventy-second year.

A Citizen and Tax-payer of the Twenty-first Ward sends us $50 for the Children's Aid Society. We publish his letter in another column. We have also received the following contributions, and on behalf of the Society we sincerely thank the generous givers. The money has been forwarded to the Secretary, Mr. C. L. BRACE:—"J. C.," $5; "C. W. O.," $10; "Carrie Viola," $2; "Collected by Master G. C. P.," $4 70. The last correspondent deserves great credit for the self-denial he has shown. It is not every one who begins the good work of charity at so early a period of life.

The combination that is being formed to elect THOMAS G. ALVORD to the Speakership of the next Assembly threatens, if successful, to place the Republican Party in a most unfortunate position before the people of the State, who have so generously confided in its ability and willingness to carry out the work of reform. It is reported that he has already enlisted in his support the Syracuse Salt Monopoly, the Canal Ring, and the Central Railroad, and that they boast of their determination to elect their candidate, even if they have to buy his way into the Speaker's chair. Their success would be the signal for a general rendezvous at Albany of all the lobbyists and legislative jobbers throughout the State. The Republican Party cannot afford to acquiesce in such a calamity, much less to invite it; and we earnestly entreat all honest and independent Republicans who care for the welfare of the party, to do their utmost to avert it. Let them insist that the choice of Speaker, to be made in caucus on Monday night, shall be by a *viva voce* vote, and not by secret ballot. The public will then know, at the beginning of the session, who are going to join the ranks of the corruptionists at Albany this Winter, and who can be relied on to carry out the wishes of the people.

Woman Suffrage.

Our readers are aware that Gen. BUTLER has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill conferring upon women the right to vote. In other quarters also the demand for woman suffrage has been very much increasing of late, and we observe that some of our contemporaries regard this as an excellent theme for ridicule. We cannot look upon it in that light. We have always held that whenever the time came that women generally claimed the privilege of the franchise, it would be the duty of the Legislature to concede it to them. The old prejudices against women are fast disappearing, and have not much left to stand upon in this country, where women, as a general rule, are quite as "bright" as men. Indeed, if most men gave a candid opinion on the subject, they would admit that the clever women of their acquaintance far outnumber the clever men. As for their influence on political life, if it is always to be exercised as it was in this City during the fight with Tammany, there would assuredly be no reason to dread it. Although the women could not vote, they worked very hard at home in the cause of honesty and good government, and if they could have gone to the polls, the blow delivered at the Tammany thieves would have been even more overwhelming than it was.

We cannot admit, then, that this is a fit subject for ridicule. It deserves fair inquiry and discussion, fully as much as any other public topic now before the country. We find in this week's *Revolution* a condensed account of what some of the leaders of the "woman suffrage movement" ask for, and we confess that we are unable to see anything unreasonable in the programme:

> "The American Woman Suffrage Association, at its recent Convention in Washington, resolved, 1. That we demand suffrage for women, as citizens of the United States, and that we claim this not as privilege, but as a right, because those who obey laws should have a voice in their enactment, and those who pay taxes a voice in the expenditure; 2. That woman suffrage will promote the public welfare, because the mental and moral qualities in which women differ from men are imperatively needed in government, and because the equal co-operation of men and women is alike essential to a happy home, a reformed society, a Christian church, and a Republican State; 3. That woman suffrage, which means equality in the home, means therefore greater purity, greater constancy, and greater permanence in marriage; 4. That we respectfully call upon Congress to enact a law extending suffrage to women in the District of Columbia and all Territories; also to take such steps as are needed, by the constitutional amendment or otherwise, in order to abolish political distinction on account of sex everywhere throughout the Union."

There are, however, two or three points upon which information ought to be obtained before positive legislation can be safely entered upon. In the first place, we should likely to know, if possible, what proportion of women throughout the country ask for the suffrage? The leaders have been at work long enough to form some idea of the strength of their forces, and ought to find no great difficulty in giving us this information. In the next place, how do women propose to deal with the thousands of their own sex who infest great cities, and live by the most shocking of all trades, and who certainly would not form desirable additions to the voting population? It is bad enough to have to deal in this City with the gangs of ignorant ruffians which Tammany has always had at its beck and call. Add to them the inhabitants of Greene-street and similar localities, and we much fear we should be taking a long step backward in the work of government. Depraved women would undoubtedly be brought up to the polls in great numbers by their cronies, who are generally found among the worst class of men; and it may be that the respectable women would do as respectable men too often do—refrain from voting altogether. What restriction can you place upon the suffrage so as to guard against this danger? The educational qualification would not do—and a test for virtue would be hard to find, and harder still to apply. We mention this difficulty, because we should like to hear what the woman-suffrage advocates have to say about it. Of course it is an awkward and a delicate subject to discuss, but it *must* be discussed before the proposed change in the franchise is made. It is one of the practical difficulties which have to be fairly faced. Instead of laughing at people who talk about woman suffrage, it will be much more to the purpose to listen attentively to their arguments, and to ascertain whether they have duly thought over all the obstacles in the way of the reform—for it may turn out to be a reform—they so persistently demand.

The Proposed Civil Service Reform.

It would be a great comfort to know what Gen. GRANT's most noisy opponents really want in the way of civil service reform. When, more than a year ago, he recommended to Congress a policy of the most sweeping nature, going beyond even Messrs. JENCKES and EDMUNDS, the champions of the movement in the House and Senate, these eager critics declared that he ought not to ask Congress to take up the work, that he ought to inaugurate it himself, and that he had plenty of power to do so. When he took them at their word, and, after having appointed an unexceptionable Commission to propose a system of reform, adopted its recommendations, and did inaugurate the reform, these men with sore heads are not a whit better satisfied. They say it might have been done a great deal sooner; that it leaves the President too much power; that it is just such an arrangement as an ambitious President would desire; that it don't meet their views regarding the New-York Custom-house, and that it don't amount to anything any way, because the man who has set it up can knock it over. They are serenely indifferent to the fact that the system was one contrived in great part, and wholly approved, by one of the editors of the most powerful, if not the only powerful, Anti-Grant paper in the country. They are conveniently oblivious of the provisions of the Constitution, and of the long line of influential if not authoritative interpretations which make the power of removal by the President almost, if not quite, impregnable. They quietly ignore the sensible and practical arguments of the Commissioners sustaining the limitations which it has been found necessary to place on the system. After having pretended to be the special champions of civil service reform, and prating for months of the necessity of making a beginning in it, they sneer at the well-matured and comprehensive measure of the President as half a loaf, and devote their energies to magnifying the importance of the other half, to the almost absolute exclusion of the actual gain.

There is little advantage in impugning the motives of public men. It is not worth while, therefore, to trace these inconsistencies to their origin in disappointed ambition and greed, in envy, jealousy and personal spite. But it is as well to remember that the country generally is very slightly affected by the strained and grudging criticism, bestowed by the opponents of Gen. GRANT upon his last declaration of respect for the will of the people. The people know that they asked for some adequate measure to stop the offices of the civil service of the country being made the prize of politicians, and they know that they have got just such a measure. They may be preached to on the duty of the President to have done something else, or to do something more, but they see what he has done, and that it is the first time any President has done anything like it, and it "is good in their sight." The politicians of the more vulgar and venomous sort find it very hard to understand how very little they amount to in public estimation. They can retail their grievances at any length, and show to their perfect satisfaction that the President's civil service reform will never amount to what its authors imagine, but their own restless and inconsequent grumbling is the strongest possible testimony to its probable efficiency.

Two Good Features in the New Charter.

In a work so difficult and elaborate as that just performed by the Committee of Seventy—the drafting a new charter for this Metropolis—it is incumbent on all who critisise to do so with great care and with some reserve. Each of the many new provisions proposed by these gentlemen has been long and closely considered, and carefully discussed in Committee. The members are above suspicion of interested motives, and are, many of them, men of marked practical ability and legislative experience. It is obvious, in the sketch of the new charter already given to the public, that the Committee had clearly in view two great evils to which our Municipal affairs had always been subject, and with which we have hitherto vainly struggled. One is the indifference or discouragement of the intelligent classes in regard to the City Government, and the other, the secrecy which shrouded all the financial and business proceedings of the City officials—the latter affording an unequaled opportunity for the dishonest to rob the public.

The partial dependence of the Municipality on the State we have never regarded as an evil, nor the constitution of the former City Commissions, many of which did excellent service. The Constitution of 1871 threw the City utterly on itself and cut off the obnoxious Commissions, and yet the last year was characterized by the most gigantic Municipal frauds and peculation ever known. The final overthrow of the Tammany clique was the result of no particular constitutional system or *doctrinaire* ideals, but of the aroused conscience of the people, and the publicity given to the swindlings of the City officials. The object of government is not to present a pure Platonic "idea" of what government should be, but to provide in the simplest and cheapest way the blessings of life, order, liberty, and convenience. This, we know, thus far, our City Government has not succeeded in doing. The Committee of Seventy seek to remedy the first of the radical evils of our system by giving the classes which will always be in a minority in our City—the intelligent and well-to-do—a chance, if they choose to unite, to check and control the Government. Hitherto the Republicans, and those of the Democrats who desired to stop the current of peculation and extravagance in City affairs, had really no fair opportunity. What could an honest man in the First, or Fourth, or Sixth Wards, for instance, do, if he wished to put a respectable person into the Board of Aldermen from those districts? He and his friends might unite till doomsday, and get up "Citizens' Associations," and pass resolutions, but when they came to the polls, the thousands of roughs, and vagabonds, and loafers, would vote the "regular ticket," and the honest men be left out in the cold. How often has the experiment been tried of uniting the Republicans and honest Democrats, and how constantly has it failed?

There is in this City an enormous ignorant Irish Catholic constituency, which, under demagogues, will, under all ordinary circumstances, inevitably out-vote and overweigh the more intelligent voting population. This fact, tested by a thousand experiments in the past, it is, which has more than any other cause discouraged and disheartened our intelligent classes—and has come finally to render them indifferent. All their efforts at the polls seemed to be only stopping the tide with pebbles—numbers always outbalanced them. Few men who have large business interests dependent on them can spare much time for the machinery of politics, and they are still less likely to give time if they are uniformly and hopelessly beaten in every election.

The late election has shown that there is no lack of proper manhood among our young men of the better classes, or of disposition to do disagreable public work, provided there is a reasonable hope held out of success. The new charter attempts to remove the old indifference by giving a proportional representation to any minority may choose to unite, not only in the principal legislative body of the City—the Board of Aldermen—but in all the important Departments which are chosen by it. A well-handled minority in every Senatorial district ought, under this plan, to be able to carry one candidate for Alderman; for it is in the highest degree improbable that even in such a Ward as the Sixth, the Democrats would so divide their overwhelming majority among their candidates as to shut out one or more from the minority. In the uptown districts, the chances of the Republicans or opposition would be still greater. With this probability of success, and, above all, with a fair and strict legislation securing an honest ballot-box, very respectable citizens would undoubtedly allow their names to be presented as candidates for Aldermen. A decent and honest minority would thus be secured in the Board. By another provision, all assessments and ordinances which appropriate money or levy taxes, are required to be passed by a two-thirds vote, so that the minority can thus control the public expenditures. Moreover, in each Department, the minority in the Board will have a choice of members, so that every Commission will contain some members who represent the party inferior in numbers. Thus the Republicans and honest Democrats in the City will have an important place in the Board of Aldermen, and in every Department of the City Government; inferior, of course, to that of the other party, as is just, but yet influential.

Publicity is also to be secured by the publication of all contracts, assessments, and applications of public moneys in a "City record," together with the proceedings of the different Boards. The Department of Finance is also required to publish a complete detailed monthly statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the City. Thus, with minority representation and publicity of accounts, two of the greatest evils under the old system are done away with, and we may reasonably hope for a more general share by the better classes of the City in its government, and that the greatest temptation to fraud and extravagance will be removed—namely, its secrecy.

An Apostle of the Green Cloth.

M. ERNEST FEYDEAU has distinguished himself in various ways. Among the rest, his claims to pre-eminence in literary nastiness stand on a firm and substantial basis. The author of *Fanny* can proudly challenge comparison on this score, even in Paris. There are plenty of dirty writers there, but M. FEYDEAU, like Saul, towers a head and shoulders above his fellows, and may be called, indeed, the high priest of corruption. It is a penalty, however, inseparable from this kind of enviable reputation, that it must be sustained as well as made. In Paris it is an object of such eager ambition, so many hands are forever stretching to grasp the prurient crown, that, like liberty, its price is eternal vigilance.

Now it had seemed, for some time past, that this Jove of feculent letters was nodding. He had produced nothing in the way of sensational indecency for a considerable period. It was thought by some who take an affectionate interest in such things, that the epoch of FEYDEAU had gone by, and that a new sun was about to burst on the horizon. Such observers are wiser now. They know that the great man was only incubating a fresh surprise, a new delight for his appreciative admirers. He was out of sight for a time, but he has blazed forth once more with pristine splendor, dazzling both friends and foes. His genius has taken a new departure, charming alike for its moral salubriousness and its graceful originality. France, M. FEYDEAU clearly thinks, is too good as well as too poor; or, is perhaps too poor because she is too good. He has hit on a plan for getting rid at once of both these objectionable characteristics. The plan, that is to say, has been heard of before, but M. FEYDEAU's brilliant advocacy gives his suggestion all the air of a first discovery. His views are set forth at great length in the *Gaulois;* and the main scheme proposed is the establishment of national gambling hells at Paris, and at all the French watering-places, the profit to go into the coffers of the State.

The Emperor WILLIAM, it is said, has "put his foot down," and the green cloths and roulette tables must pack out of Germany at the end of the terms of their present licenses. Everybody knows that large sums can be made out of the business even with a "square" game. The impoverished French Treasury needs cash, and why not get it in this way as well as in any other? It is only necessary, says the modest creator of *Fanny*, to trample under foot "stupid prejudices" and learn "to laugh at being afraid of what people say." True, the tables are to be abolished in Germany, but this is merely "to flatter Protestant hypocrisy." Besides, all that was wanted has been gained. Germany, according to this virtuous counsellor, is in something like the position contemplated by our rascal leaders of the "Ring," who always meant to "quit sack and live cleanly, as gentlemen should"—after they had stolen money enough. Still further, the less gambling there is in Germany, the more there will be in France. The insensate Germans may sit and swill beer, and stultify themselves with tobacco, and mumble "Der Wacht am Rhein," while the alert Gaul will pocket the shining gold which before was scattered at Homburg and Weisbaden.

In order to show his sincerity, M. FEYDEAU proposes that the privilege of setting up gambling-houses in France shall be conveyed to himself. It is to carry the right of subletting and of transmission to his heirs. For his part, he will engage to pay to the Government 250,000,000 francs per annum, which in five years will amount to "five milliards"—we don't quite understand M. FEYDEAU's arithmetic—"being just the amount of the German war indemnity." The ingenious author seems to think that many of his countrymen, under such circumstances, would gamble out of pure patriotism. And, indeed, what would Frenchmen *not* do to get out of debt to the hated German, and again resume a position to win back the glories so lately lost? M. FEYDEAU does not flinch from the moral aspects of the case. "Are not all the bourses of France," he asks, "and all the clubs of Paris, gambling-houses in disguise?" And he might add, "Do not two wrongs make a right?" or, "Are not chance and sagacity mere equivalents?"

What is more worthy of note is that this scheme, infamously profligate as it is, has been received with favor by a considerable portion of the French Press, and that M. FEYDEAU is quite petted for the eloquent way in which he has depicted its advantages. A proposal in behalf of what it is hardly an exaggeration to call a plan for corrupting a whole people, is thus warmly extolled, and its author crowned with flowers as a public benefactor. Another point worth noting is the skill with which M. FEYDEAU varies his sensations. A coarser artist would have kept on repeating his former successes. In this we are reminded of a brilliant but misguided contemporaneous poet, who has lately forsaken the wild praises of eroticism to compose an apotheosis of blasphemy. In the "sunrise" that Mr. SWINBURNE says is to light up the progress that M. FEYDEAU advocates, France will be far on the road to perdition indeed.

Reform in Brooklyn.

The Committee of Seventy-five have agreed upon some of the main features of a charter. The Mayor and Aldermen are to be elected yearly. Instead of twenty-two, there are to be but nine Aldermen—one from each Assembly District. The powers of the Common Council are greatly enlarged. All heads of Departments, except the Superintendent of the Water Department, Auditor and Controller, which are elective, are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen. It is proposed to give the Mayor power to prefer charges against any official; to suspend him during the investigation of those charges by the Aldermen, and appoint a successor *ad interim*—so that a criminal like TWEED cannot, pending inquiry, continue in office, with power to suppress evidence by altering the records in his custody.

Of late years the better classes have paid little attention to municipal elections. The reasons given by members of the Committee are, that the Board has been gradually falling into disrepute, by having its most important powers taken away and bestowed on irresponsible commissions by the Legislature; and also, that as a portion of the Board go out each year, the few to be elected are not of sufficient importance to attract much popular attention. In proportion as the duties of an office are lessened it becomes degraded, and inferior politicians succeed to men of ability. In Brooklyn the persons composing these commissions, together with a few outside politicians, constitute what is known as "the Ring." They have squandered the public money and used, their immense patronage in controlling conventions and corrupting officers of election. Two years ago, sixty-seven officers of election were indicted for destroying votes or making false returns. Many of these men were employes of the Water Board, and many of the rest were subsequently given situations by that body as a reward for their conduct. Not one was ever brought to justice. This year the same system of fraudulent voting and of election returns was resorted to, under the same patronage, but on a greater scale. There are one hundred and twenty-eight election districts in Brooklyn. In one, five hundred fictitious names were added to the poll-list. In another—the Third District of the Sixth Ward—there are seventy-two persons whose residences appear by the poll-book to be out of the district, yet every one of these persons was permitted to vote. In another district fifty-four per cent. of the entire vote was given by repeaters. At every poll more or less fraud was committed.

As already stated, the Aldermen were so classified that only a portion of them went out of office each year. Consequently, the people never could strike effectively at a corrupt party. The utmost they could do was to act against a fractional portion of it, at every annual election, which in fact amounted to but little, as the Commissions which had all power were beyond popular control. The futility of fighting an ignoble and comparatively powerless body, thus organized, caused many respectable persons to abstain from voting at municipal elections. The great object of the Committee is to do away with these Commissions; restore all power to the Common Council; bring the whole body every year before the people for condemnation or approval. These municipal elections will, from their importance, attract great public attention; the people will be careful who they vote for, and politicians will not select infamous characters as candidates for civic honors.

The Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

The Greeley Tammany Republicans are more careful of their bread and butter than of their own honor—if, indeed, they have any of the latter quality. They unanimously pledged themselves to abide by the action of the State Convention in dissolving their organization. In spite of this, they have carefully kept their Committees alive, and on Thursday night they went through the form of electing officers for the coming year. These Tammany men are no fools. They make the best show they can, and it is not their fault that they are still obliged to present as their representatives the stipendiaries of Tammany. They can't "make a whistle out of a pig's tail," and they can't get many respectable figure-heads to represent them; so they have to "come to the front" themselves; and hence their lists of officers read like transcripts from the Ring pay-rolls.

Of the Presidents just elected we notice the inevitable MARK LANIGAN, whom the *Tribune* described in substance as the associate of traitors to the Republican Party; THOMAS MULLIGAN, who had, if he has not still, his "dummy" on the pay-roll of TWEED's Public Works; JAMES MCLAREN, inspector of oils, at $2,500 a year, under OAKEY HALL's Fire Marshal, and the same man who boldly sent us a letter to deny his occupation; WILLIAM C. HANNA, "MIKE" NORTON's Superintendent of Jefferson Market Police Court, at $6,000 a year; JAMES MCCARTIN, who has lived in Kings County for years; JOHN DUKE, the contractor for OAKEY HALL's Board of Education; GEORGE M. MITCHELL, Tammany school-teacher; EDMOND C. LEE, Police telegrapher, at $1,800 a year; WILLIAM ATKINSON, who is represented by his brother as clerk to the Police Department, at $1,500 a year; GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, City Surveyor and employe of Board of Works; WILLIAM H. DE CAMP, clerk to the Fire Marshal, at $2,500 a year.

Of Vice-Presidents we notice one man who was removed from the Appraiser's office by Mr. MCELRATH or Gen. PALMER for corruption; also, ELBERT ROBERSON, tester of oils in the Fire Department at $1,500; while of Secretaries, there is EUGENE SOULLEYET, Police telegrapher, at $1,800, and JOHN NORTON, book-keeper to Board of Health, at $3,600. Of delegates to the Central Committee we notice JOHN E. MCCARTY, keeper under Charities and Correction, $1,000; PATRICK GOLDEN, engineer under same, $1,200 and board; PHILIP E. HERRLICH, clerk to Police, at $1,500; DAVID MILLER, Deputy Tax Commissioner, at $2,500, and member of Americus Club; BENJAMIN F. SCHAFFER, Tammany School officer; JOHN V. GRIDLEY, whose son is Police telegrapher, at $1,800; JAMES L. HASTIE, stationer and printer to Board of Health; ROBERT MURRAY, whose memory the *Tribune* has rendered fragrant, (he is doubtless eager to vote for HORACE GREELEY for Chairman;) JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, clerk to "HANK" SMITH, at $2,000, paid by the tax-payers; "IKE" OLIVER, TWEED's grand juryman, whose son is at once Police Court clerk at $2,500 and Court officer at $1,200; JAMES T. COWENHOVEN, keeper under Charities and Correction, at $1,000; GEORGE F. COACHMON, clerk to Board of Health, at $1,500; GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, City Surveyor; RUFUS F. ANDREWS; BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, whose name is known to the records of Ludlow-street Jail, together with other chips off the same block.

These are the "stock actors." They appear year after year. Tammany keeps them in its regular company. They remain permanently on its pension rolls. Besides these, there are the "stars" and the "supes." Of the former, we notice HORACE GREELEY, who lives, votes, and pays taxes in Westchester County, but assumes to represent the Eleventh District, who last August sung a loud pæan over his pledge to obey the State Convention, and has been careful ever since *not* to keep his pledge. Then there are ENOCH L. FANCHER, who stated months ago that he had shaken the dust of the Tammany Republicans from his feet; JOHN COCHRANE, who furnishes the rhetoric for the party, and one or two others. But, alas, the name of "HANK" SMITH no longer appears with that of Mr. GREELEY. Can it be that the startling report is true that "HANK" has "experienced religion," and refuses longer to travel in such company; or is it that now that the Bowling-green Savings Bank requires all his attention, he has refused longer to pay the bills, and so has been cast overboard?

In a hurried examination, without inquiry from others, we make out that not less than ten of the twenty-one Presidents, several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and about thirty of the delegates to the General Committee, are directly or indirectly drawing the money of Tammany. We believe that inquiry would enable us to increase these numbers by at least a third. But it is not worth the trouble. An organization which, after the exposures of the last six months, can still put forward as its representative men such stipendiaries of the Ring as we have named, needs only to be exposed to become utterly unimportant. We suggest to them that, to complete their burlesque, they should, at their first meeting, pass resolutions in favor of Civil Service Reform, and denounce the Administration and the Senators who uphold it as being in favor of corruption. Having done this, let them report to TWEED for further orders.

A Provisional Republic.

The difficulties of establishing a Republic in France may be inferred from the fact that M. THIERS himself does not venture to proclaim, in his late message to the Assembly, that the country has emerged out of the provisional stage of Government, which began with the party agreement at Bordeaux. "You are sovereign," says the nominal President of the Republic to the Assembly, once more convened. "I am merely your administrative delegate. Yours is the task of forming the final system of Government for the country; my labor is the secondary one of reorganization. * * You, I repeat, are sovereign; you are the freely elected representatives of the people." It sounds strangely in Republican ears to hear any body of men, less than the entire nation, called a sovereign power. The expression is still more unfortunate, when it is remembered that the Assembly was chosen for none of the purposes designated by M. THIERS. It was elected at a time when the majority of the nation had but one thought, and that was how to make peace most expeditiously and most cheaply. The invader was in possession of forty of the departments of France, and the only qualification which was indispensable to any of the elected Deputies was that he should be in favor of ending this state of things at once. It was only a secondary consideration whether he was Republican, Monarchist, or Bonapartist. The question of a Constitution and a permanent order of things was not then before the people, and it is somewhat preposterous to hear of an Assembly being called upon to settle the very matters for which their qualifications were never tested.

The present relations of political parties in France afford one of the best possible illustrations of how necessary to the stability of free institutions is the existence of constant and trustworthy expressions of public opinion. Whatever may be the faults of M. THIERS, nobody ever accused him of the want of a certain serviceable kind of political shrewdness. When, therefore, he talks with bated breath, and abuses the prerogatives of his office, before the majority of the Assembly, it may be presumed that he believes that majority to have the destinies of the country in their hands. When, on the other hand, we find that the first transactions of the Assembly give evidence of a continued distrust in what all Republican phraseology denominates as the sovereign people, we are driven to conclude that the Republic in France is still very far from being an accomplished fact. The Assembly refused, for example, to sanction the removal of the state of siege under which the two departments of the Rhone and the Bouches-du-Rhone are at present held. That is to say, a million and a quarter of the inhabitants of France are to continue to live for some time longer under martial law, solely because certain turbulent spirits in Marseilles and Lyons created disturbances for which adequate punishment has already been inflicted on the chief actors. This insult to the cities of the South is repeated in regard to Paris by the continued refusal of the Assembly to recognize the necessity of transferring its sittings from Versailles to the capital.

This expressed distrust of the great Republican centres of the country is obviously persisted in with the view of convincing the rural voters that the Assembly has no sympathy with socialism or the red flag. It does not appear to have entered into the heads of the Deputies that in emphasizing their horror of revolution, they are taking the readiest means of bringing it about. The great cities of France will not suffer themselves to be permanently ruled by the rural voters. One of the things which gave vitality to the idea of the Commune was this very doctrine—that the progressive opinions of the towns must be forever freed from the political dead-weight of the rule of the peasantry. M. THIERS, and his conservative majority in the Assembly, are taking the shortest way to give the Commune a fresh lease of life, in tacitly assuming that the seven millions of rural voters are the only people in whose hands the future of France is safe, and that the three or four millions of the urban constituencies are factious, violent, and revolutionary. The only thing which gives the French Republic any prospect of permanence is that the leaders of the monarchical parties are wanting both in tact and discretion. The Count of CHAMBORD placed himself out of the contest by his inopportune white-flag manifesto. The Princes of ORLEANS seem likely to prejudice their cause in a very appreciable degree, by allowing the proposal for a restitution of their confiscated property to be made at the present time. It is universally admitted that NAPOLEON III. had no right to convert the Orleans estates to his own uses. But it is all but certain that in point of law those estates ought to have formed a part of the public domain of France. When LOUIS PHILIPPE ascended the throne he evaded, by a piece of sharp practice, the statute providing for the King's private property lapsing into the "common good." The prospect of having to part with some twenty millions of dollars worth of property at the present juncture, is not likely to be popular with any class of Frenchmen. Its discussion will unquestionably revive the history of the transaction of Aug. 6, 1830, and will serve to seriously diminish the personal popularity of the members of the House of ORLEANS. All this helps the Republic meanwhile, but a Republic which owes its existence chiefly to certain lucky accidents, can hardly be called anything but a provisional one.

MINOR TOPICS.

The compliment tendered by a large number of highly respectable citizens to Ex-Collector MURPHY, last evening, was a well-deserved tribute to a life-long Republican and an honest man, and was especially appropriate as a vindication of his character against the groundless and malicious attacks of his enemies. It would be difficult to find, in all the annals of vituperation, a more causeless, malicious, and vindictive assault upon a public official than that which the *Tribune* instituted against Mr. MURPHY. The time of the attack, the manner in which it was made, and the utterly worthless character of the witnesses brought forward to sustain it—all stamp it as an unscrupulous attempt to stab the reputation of an unoffending man, in order to accomplish an unworthy political object. Those journals throughout the country that have been innocently led to believe that there must have been some ground for the attack because it appeared in the *Tribune*, owe it to their readers to quote the remarks made by Ex-Mayor OPDYKE at the serenade last evening. Even the *Tribune* will hardly dare to assail the character or the motives of a man like Mayor OPDYKE—unless, indeed, he should have the misfortune to be appointed to some office by President GRANT.

During the argument before Judge LEARNED, at Albany, yesterday, on the motion to vacate the order of arrest against TOM FIELDS, an affidavit from S. B. CONKLIN was read, showing that FIELDS got an assignment of seventeen per cent. of the firemen's claims for his services in putting the bill through the Legislature, in addition to the thirty-three per cent. assigned to him for concocting the swindle before the Legislature met. The claims amounted to nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so that FIELDS must have pocketed about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars by the fraud. His counsel tried to convince the Court that this was a very common and entirely legitimate transaction, and that the only motive for the arrest of FIELDS was to prevent him from taking his seat in the next Legislature. We apprehend that Judge LEARNED will not see it in that light.

The reorganized Board of Directors of the "Viaduct" Railroad scheme have at length come to the sensible conclusion that a viaduct road is impracticable on Manhattan Island, except for detached sections of the route, and that the true plan is to combine the features of an elevated, a surface, and a tunnel road, according to the topography of the route. They also discard the idea of a central double-track road, and recommend the construction of a single track belt railroad running round the outskirts of the Island and connecting with the ferries. These changes in the plan will necessitate an entire reconstruction of the Viaduct charter, which the Directors may or may not be able to obtain from the next Legislature. Their proposition to dispense with the five million subscription from the City, unless it shall be found absolutely necessary to build the road, will go far to secure a modification of their charter from the Legislature. If they are willing to build a belt railroad at their own expense, nobody will object, but the public convenience will still demand some mode of quick transit through the central portion of the island, which the experience of other large cities demonstrates should be an underground road.

A more curious and striking instance of the value of sheer assumption in newspaper discussion was, we venture to say, never afforded than in the *Tribune's* editorial paragraph concerning the Syracuse Convention of wool-growers and woolen manufacturers. Yesterday morning that paper declared that the "people will cordially ratify the decision of the wool industry to maintain the tariff of 1867," and added, "Congress will, of course, respect the popular will." In the first place, the Rochester Convention is, by its voluntary nature, not a conclusively authoritative representative of the wool industry. There are very many woolen manufacturers, and a considerable number of wool-growers—the latter particularly in the West—who do not at all agree with the decision to sustain the tariff of 1867. In the next place, the people will have no means of expressing its ratification or rejection of the decision of the Convention, and unless Congress chooses to accept the *dictum* of the *Tribune* on the subject, it will be no wiser when it meets again as to the "will of the people" on wools and woolens than it now is. And finally, where the question entered at all into the late elections, a protective tariff was repudiated by the people, as witness Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota.

The *Staats Zeitung* makes a sensible remark with reference to the proposition of the Committee of Seventy for the publication of City matters in a "City Record." It is that copies be furnished to every library and reading-room in the City, and to every citizen who shall desire it, on payment by the latter of a reasonable price. The general proposition meets with favor among all classes, and this suggestion is a pertinent one.

The Imperial ukase just issued at St. Petersburg fixes the military contingent to be raised by conscription in 1872, at six for every thousand males. This used to be considered a proportion only required in time of war, the peace contingent ranging from two to four per thousand. The levy now proclaimed will be equivalent to the raising of from 130,000 to 140,000 recruits, between the ages of eighteen and forty. The nominal period of service for which these men are enrolled, is twenty-two years for the Guard and twenty-five years for the other divisions of the army. At the end of ten to fifteen years' service, however, the soldiers usually obtain a virtual discharge, being sent home on an indefinite furlough, and their names being merely retained on the reserve force of their battalion. The Russian soldier, unlike those of the British and French services, is encouraged to marry, and special lodgings are provided for the married men and their families. The ranks of the army are largely recruited from among the youths born in barracks, as they are taught no other trade but soldiering.

State Senator BETGE, of California, has struck out a new idea in the matter of State officers. He proposes to give the Golden State a specialty in this line, by the creation of the office of Forester. Suggestive as the name is of the *Robin Hood* ballads, and SCOTT's romances, it is merely intended to serve as a title for a sort of public nurseryman. It is not because California has innumerable forests to be taken care of, that Senator BETGE has proposed this new office. On the contrary, it is because she has too few that he wants a Forester to get fifteen thousand dollars a year for planting them. Public opinion is quite united on the subject of having more trees, but there is a somewhat general want of confidence in the proposed State Forester being worth so liberal a salary. The Sacramento *Union* has, in fact, the temerity to maintain that a certain industrious botanical Professor will do the Forester business, quite as well as any State official, for five hundred dollars a year. This is clearly too modest a proposal to find favor in the eyes of any known Legislature.

The old organ of TWEED & Co. comes to the rescue of the "shent per shent" Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in a rambling article of two columns, but it fails to throw any light on the little conspiracy between itself and the "shent per shent" Chairman, by which the Democratic Party was "sold out" on the eve of the Presidential election of 1868. Another Presidential election is approaching, and the Tweed journal very naturally wishes to keep on good terms with the Chairman of the Democratic Committee. But there are a great many Democrats here and elsewhere who would like to know the exact amount that the paper in question received for what they called its "treasonable defection" in 1868. Will it be good enough, in its next two-column article, to enlighten them on this point?

In our commercial department this morning will be found a series of interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading kinds of domestic produce and general merchandise, at the close of each of the years 1870 and 1871. At the close of 1870 gold was quoted at 110⅝; yesterday the quotation was 108⅞.

The New Attorney-General—Gratification in California at the Appointment of Mr. Williams.

From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 15.

The desire of Californians to have a resident of this coast in the Cabinet, has at last been gratified by the nomination of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, late United States Senator from Oregon, to the position of Attorney-General. He is worthy of the place, and the appointment has not been obtained by favoritism, but is the natural result of circumstances. Few men have assumed the office of Attorney-General of the United States with a better official preparation for the duties of the position. We should have been glad to have had a Californian in the Cabinet, but we congratulate Oregon on the possession of a citizen, who was so worthy of the place and so well known in Washington that his personal merits entitled him to the office without regard to his residence.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 15.

Mr. WILLIAMS' appointment gives the Pacific coast a representative in the Cabinet for the first time, and the President could not have selected a man who more worthily and ably represents this section, or who will more conscientiously and efficiently discharge the duties of the position. The people of the Pacific States will rejoice, not only that they have been accorded the long-coveted honor of a representative in the Cabinet, but one who is every way so acceptable.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Serenade to Ex-Collector Murphy Last Evening.

The Metropolitan Gas Company to Resume Operations.

Steam on Third-Avenue — Funeral of Mr. Morse—The Children's Aid Society —Miscellaneous Matters.

HON. THOMAS MURPHY.

Serenade to the Ex-Collector—Speeches of Ex-Mayor Opdyke and Mr. Murphy.

An immense concourse of the friends of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Ex-Collector of the Port, assembled last evening in front of his residence, No. 38 East Thirty-ninth-street, and tendered him a serenade. Shortly after 9 o'clock a splendid band of 100 pieces, under the direction of D. L. DOWNING and CARL BERGMANN, presented itself in front of his residence and the serenade proceeded. The Committee that had charge of the affair consisted of hundreds of eminent gentlemen, including Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. Augustus Weissman, Hon. Henry H. Haight, Hon. Conrad Geib, Hon. Charles A. Flammer, Levi P. Morton, Horace M. Ruggles, Henry Clews, John J. Townsend, Decker Brothers, Brooks Brothers, E. Delafield Smith, Isaac H. Bailey, Salem H. Wales, William B. Dinsmore, Chas. L. Tiffany, Chas. W. Griswold, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. Wm. Orton, Le Grande B. Cannon, Benj. K. Phelps, E. P. Needham & Sons, James Brown, Edward Taylor and J. L. Dodge.

After some excellent music Hon. GEO. OPDYKE came forward and said:

MR. OPDYKE'S REMARKS.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-REPUBLICANS: It affords me great pleasure to meet so many of you here to join in this demonstration of regard to our distinguished friend, the late Collector of this port; your numbers prove that you intend the demonstration to be as emphatic as it is sincere. For one, I feel that the admirable manner in which Mr. MURPHY performed the arduous duties of the high office from which he has voluntarily retired with unsullied honor, richly entitles him not alone to the confidence and esteem not merely of his personal friends, but of every friend of President GRANT's Administration. The story of his official career is briefly but truthfully told in his modest letter to the President tendering his resignation, and in the emphatic and unqualified indorsement of his official conduct contained in the President's answer. That correspondence, so creditable to both parties, will fill a page on the official records of which Mr. MURPHY may ever feel a just pride. My friends, it is always proper and becoming to honor those who have been faithful in the performance of public duties. It is especially so in this City at the present time, when official integrity and fidelity seem to have become the exception rather than the rule. Such honor is at once the highest reward of the faithful and a strong incentive to others to follow their worthy example. But it is pre-eminently due to those who, like our friend, have been grossly traduced and slandered by their political opponents. Mr. MURPHY repeatedly vindicated himself against these assaults by proving the groundlessness of the charges made against him; but the more perfect the vindication the more bitterly were they renewed, thus proving, what many understood from the start, that the shafts of calumny aimed at him were intended to reach beyond and weaken the National Administration, whose interests he was so faithfully serving. I had many opportunities of observing Mr. MURPHY's official actions as Collector, as I also had in the case of most of his Republican predecessors, and I but repeat a conviction that I have often expressed before in declaring my belief that his administration of that office has not been surpassed in ability and fidelity to the public interests since the advent of the Republican Party to power. Let us then join earnestly and heartily in giving him his just meed of praise. Without detaining you longer I have now the pleasure of presenting to you the friend whom we have met to honor, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY. [Cheers.]

MR. MURPHY'S REMARKS.

Mr. MURPHY, who was received with cheers, said:

MY FRIENDS: With my whole heart I thank you for this mark of your respect and confidence. You know that I am no speech-maker, and you will expect nothing like a speech from me. But in your gathering here, and in this greeting to me, I see not only personal kindness and good feeling toward myself—most pleasant and dear to me—but what I value far more, an expression of your approval of my general conduct in the grave public trust lately resigned by me, a vindication of my character from base and malignant aspersions—an assurance that you, my old and valued friends, in common with my official superiors, bear witness to my earnest and honest endeavors to discharge the duties of my late office in accordance with the laws of the land, and the higher law of conscience and good faith. When the President of the United States saw fit, without solicitation on my behalf, to tender that office to me, I accepted it with the single purpose of faithfully performing its duties in the belief that, by a thorough and efficient collection of the immense revenues of this port, and by a careful enforcement of the laws, I could be of service to the country, and in the faith that in so doing I could promote the efficiency and the power of that Republican Party for which I have so long labored, and in the success and prosperity of which I believe the success and prosperity of the country is involved. I resigned the trust, not because I was disturbed by the unjust assaults which I knew must recoil on the heads of their authors, but because I believed the time had come when I might not improperly retire from the labors and responsibilities which the office imposed upon me, and because, by retiring at a time when the popular verdict had vindicated the course of the Administration, I wished to prove my determination to do all in my power to promote the harmony of the Republican Party. [Cheers]. I have the satisfaction of leaving behind me an official record which has received the approval of the President, accompanied by the public assurance of his personal confidence in me, and of his official satisfaction with my course; and this approval is doubly precious because it comes from the great man whom the popular voice has so unmistakably selected to preside over the destinies of our country for another Presidential term. [Cheers.] I now have the additional satisfaction of receiving this mark of your confidence, esteem and approval. I can only say that, as a man, a Republican, and a citizen, again I thank you with my whole heart. I only regret that you my friends are so numerous that I cannot personally greet you all. [Cheers.]

REMARKS OF HON. MR. BAILEY.

At the close of Mr. MURPPY's address Hon. ISAAC H. BAILEY was called for and made a few remarks. He said that the serenade was one of the finest indorsements of the administration of a public officer that he had ever witnessed, and that there were few men who better deserved it than Mr. MURPHY.

The friends of the Collector then partook of a bountiful supper which he had prepared for them, and separated at a late hour.

The Metropolitan Gas-Works—The Supply Last Night—Preparations for This Evening.

Last night the region between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets was devoid of gas. The sky was very hazy, but the moon was so nearly full that the streets were not specially dark, and therefore not dangerous. Had the accident occurred when there was no moon, it is not to be doubted that garroters, burglars and footpads would have been developed in astounding numbers. The houses were furnished partially with gas until 11 o'clock, when it was withdrawn and applied to the street mains, the lamps being lighted in an incredibly short time. The stores were treated in the same manner as the houses, and deficiencies were filled up with huge candles and kerosene lamps. The contrast between the light part of the City and the dark region was best shown at Thirty-fourth-street, at the intersection between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. On one side of Thirty-fourth-street the stores were ablaze with lines of brilliant light, and the goods glittered splendidly. On the other a few scattered interior lamps made darkness visible. There was not any inconvenience, however, to the street passengers.

A TIMES reporter visited the works of the Company last evening and was assured by the engineer in charge that they would commence to manufacture gas at 7 o'clock this morning, and that he hoped by 10 o'clock to be making at least 60,000 cubic feet per hour. This working-power will be increased in the course of the afternoon, as soon as the second set of kiln-fires can be put into working order. The engineer also stated that it may be necessary to discontinue the supply late this evening, but it is more than probable that with the aid rendered by the Harlem Company, that the Metropolitan will be able to furnish a full supply from to-morrow. The Manhattan Company volunteered to assist in supplying the Company with gas in the present emergency, but as it was discovered that their pressure was not strong enough to force it to the regions where it was most needed, the offer was declined.

Democratic Reform Enrollments.

Enrollment meetings were held last evening in the several Assembly districts throughout the City, for the purpose of organizing district Democratic Reform Associations. Committees consisting of the prominent men in each district, designated by the Executive Committee, acted as supervisors. Notes stating the object of the enrollment, and inviting the co-operation of every lover of Reform were largely circulated in each district, and in response thereto not only those men who took part in the Reform movement presented themselves, but it was noticeable that several who have been hitherto prominent adherents of Tammany Hall signed their names, getting a most cordial reception from those in attendance. This was especially true in the Fourth and Second Districts. The books were opened at 6 P. M., and closed at 10, and will be open each evening during the week, Saturday inclusive, during the same hours.

The Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening but transacted no business of importance. The Committee declared that the charter, as published in the TIMES of Sunday, must not be taken as conclusive, as it was merely printed for the convenience of members to enable them more readily to suggest alterations and improvements.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy, on Legislation, are: EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman; Edwards Pierrepont, Joseph B. Varnum, Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry N. Beers, John A. Dix, Joseph H. Choate, Simon Sterne, Samuel B. Ruggles, Wm. C. Barrett, J. M. Bundy, B. B. Sherman, Edward Cooper; Wm. M. Havemeyer and James M. Brown, *ex officio*.

Funeral of Sidney E. Morse.

The funeral of Mr. MORSE took place yesterday morning from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. A large gathering of the friends of the deceased was present. At 10½ the funeral cortége entered, the coffin, covered with wreaths of immortelles, being borne slowly up the middle aisle by the pall-bearers, Messrs. Wm. Harvey, William C. Bryant, Dr. I. S. Prime, Rev. Dr. Sprague, O. Easton, E. D. Halleck, and L. Andrews. Rev. Dr. CROSBY then read the burial service, and Rev. Dr. EWEN delivered a discourse on the life and character of the deceased, alluding feelingly to his virtues and Christian qualities. At the conclusion of the address the coffin was opened and an opportunity offered to those desirous of viewing the face of the deceased. The body was then taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Steam on the Third-Avenue.

The statement having been published that the Third-avenue Railroad Company had determined to solve the rapid transit problem by introducing steam-cars on its tracks, a reporter was yesterday sent to the office to find out the truth of the matter. When asked if the report was true, the President said "No." The Company were willing to undertake it, however, he added, if the people demanded it, and the Legislature would grant the necessary authority. The Superintendent of the road had drawn a plan for an elevated line from Harlem to the City Hall, he said, which would be presented at Albany, and which might be approved.

The Children's Aid Society.

The officers of the Children's Aid Society were busy yesterday morning in unpacking and receiving contributions sent to them in response to the appeal made a few days ago. The contributions consist mainly of clothing, bread and cakes. They were sent to the various lodging-houses and distributed to the inmates. A party of nearly 100 left yesterday morning for the West, under the charge of an agent of the Society. Mrs. MACY, wife of the Assistant Secretary, died on Monday evening, and all entertainments for last evening were postponed in consequence.

Caring for the Friendless Newsboys.

The inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging House, in Park-place, were present in large force at that institution, last evening, to listen to a recitation of a Christmas carol by Ex-Judge QUACKENBOS. It was interesting to watch the different manner in which the reading was received by the friendless boys. Some of them seemed highly pleased with it, others showed a keener and more serious appreciation of the piece, while there were not a few, on whose faces were the marks of hardships and misery, who betrayed no manifestation of any kind. The boys were appareled in every variety of dress, and had on shirts of all colors. The majority of them were destitute of boots and shoes. It was surprising to see the admirable order which they maintained under the management of Mr. O'CONNOR, the Superintendent. The Children's Aid Society, of which the Lodging-house is a branch, having been provided with funds, for which Mr. O'CONNOR says the Society is greatly indebted to the appeals in the TIMES, will be enabled to distribute articles of clothing to the newsboys this evening.

Christmas Festival at St. James' Sunday-School, Harlem.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of St. James' Church, Harlem, was held last evening. At an early hour the edifice was thronged with young and happy faces, who crowded around the Christmas-tree, every branch of which glittered with lighted tapers, and from every twig hung presents and ornaments. The entertainment commenced with the processional hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory," which was followed by two Christmas carols. Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, Rector and Superintendent, then addressed the children, and distributed the prizes and badges to the successful ones in each class, after which the friends of the school distributed the various gifts. This interesting festival was brought to a close by the children singing "Star of the East," a colloquial Christmas carol, written and composed for the occasion by Mr. BRADY E. BACKUS, the Assistant Superintendent of the school.

Arrested on Suspicion of Arson.

A colored girl, named CAROLINE LOGAN, was locked up at the Fourteenth Precinct Station at 6½ P. M. yesterday. At 7 P. M. Doorman MOORE found her in fits on the floor of her cell and nearly dead. It was found that she had attempted to commit suicide by tying her vail around her neck and hanging herself. She was attended by Dr. STANLEY, and put in a strait jacket to prevent her destroying herself.

About 6½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out on the second story of the building Nos. 340 Canal-street, occupied by CHARAN & Co., manufacturers of female under-clothing. The stock was completely destroyed. Insured for $600. SOLOMON BROOKS, one of the firm, was arrested on suspicion of setting the place on fire, and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

The Case of Callendar, the Bank Examiner.

In the matter of the examination of CHARLES CALLENDAR, National Bank Examiner, charged with receiving a $75,000 bribe from the Ocean National Bank to make a false return of its condition, owing to the number of books to be examined and the inconvenience of bringing them to the Commissioner's office, it has been deemed advisable for the present that the examination should proceed at the bank in question. Commissioner OSBORN commenced the examination at the bank yesterday, and will continue so to do from time to time until the necessity ceases.

The Miner Trial.

The case of MINER, the alleged counterfeiter, was continued yesterday. Mr. FULLERTON summed up for the defense, and spoke of the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and contended that they were unworthy of belief. JOHN BALLARD, he said, who had sworn that MINER was engaged in selling counterfeit money, was a man utterly depraved and was known to be a counterfeiter. Counsel then referred to the testimony of other witnesses for the Government, and pronounced it contradictory and unreliable.

Mr. PIERREPONT will sum up for the Government today.

A Jersey City Alderman Disgraced.

The Common Council of Jersey City held a meeting last night, at which the case of Alderman JOYCE, who is charged with having obtained his naturalization papers by fraud, came up for final action. Mr. JOYCE appeared with his counsel, Mr. S. B. RANSOM, and strong defense was made. It ended in the adoption of resolutions of expulsion, only one Alderman (Mr. STIER) voting against them.

Money for the Police Department.

The Controller yesterday paid to the Police Department the balance of their appropriation for the present year, amounting to about $12,000.

Brief Notes.

The growth of American luxury is seen in the cocoa matting spread upon the court-yard and front steps of a Fourteenth-street store.

The babies of the Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum will have their Christmas-tree to-morrow—the feast of the Holy Innocents—from 2 to 4 P. M.

Half of the wide circular walk in the large front garden of an up-town mansion has been shut off with bricks and mortar from the other walks, and flooded for skating.

A Bowery organ-grinder unfastens his artificial arm and places it upon his organ when he is playing. The limb is covered with inscriptions concerning the battles he has fought.

There is a tendency to use *basso relievo* instead of the usual *alto relievo* carvings in the stone facings of mansions. There are beautiful specimens of this work on Park-avenue.

THE RING LEADERS.

Argument at Albany in the Case of Tom Fields.

Another Day's Session of the Grand Jury.

Rumor of a Fresh Indictment Against Hall—Tweed's Bondsmen Under Examination—The Cost of the Broadway Widening Job Before the Courts.

TOM FIELDS.

Argument on a Motion to Vacate the Order of Arrest—Another Interesting Affidavit Read.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A Special Term of the Supreme Court was held this afternoon by Judge LEARNED to hear the argument on a motion to vacate the order of arrest of THOMAS C. FIELDS. Mr. STRAHAN, on behalf of the people and in opposition to the motion, read several affidavits already published, and one lately made by Mr. G. B. CONKLIN, stating that in addition to thirty-three per cent. of firemen's claims which FIELDS succeeded in having assigned to him, he secured a further assignment of seventeen per cent. while a member of the Legislature. The total amount of the claims was nearly $450,000, so that FIELDS secured $70,000 for his services in getting bills through the Legislature, and securing an audit and allowance of claims.

Mr. W. A. BEACH, counsel for FIELDS, made a long argument in favor of the motion. He spoke very disparagingly of Mr. CONKLIN's affidavit, and declared that the arrest of FIELDS proceeded from a desire to prevent him from taking his seat in the coming Legislature. He denies that FIELDS has been guilty of any improper action in securing his fees, and as for the audit of claims, that was entirely regular and proper. The Board had acted under the authority and by direction of law. It was their duty to act as they did, and it would have been a violation of law to have done otherwise. If any one had done a wrong it was the Legislature, and for the action of the Legislature FIELDS could not be held responsible. No single member of the Legislature could be held responsible for the passage of the act. He would admit that he was interested in its passage, but that was the case with nearly every member when a bill incorporating a village or a company, or whenever any bill making an appropriation to a charitable society is passed.

Mr. PECKHAM, on behalf of the people, rose to reply, and noticing Mr. BEACH's criticism of affidavits, stated that he had recently learned that if he had not made certain statements he had in his affidavit, and secured the arrest of CONNOLLY, that individual would now be beyond the reach of the Courts. He was then about to proceed with his argument in opposition to the motion before the Court, when Judge LEARNED suggested an adjournment until 10½ A. M. to-morrow, which was agreed to, and the Court at 6 P. M. adjourned.

Tweed's Bondsmen—Examination as to Their Property—Testimony of Bernard Kelley and Benjamin P. Fairchild.

The bondsmen of WILLIAM M. TWEED in the civil action brought by the State, and wherein the defendant was held in bonds for $1,000,000, appeared before Judge CARDOZO in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, to justify as to their responsibility. TWEED was not present in person, but was represented by his brother, his son Gen. TWEED, and his counsel Messrs. FIELD, BURRILL and BARTLETT.

Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. CHOATE represented the State, while Mr. JARVIS, Mr. KEYS, Deputy Sheriff STEVENS and Sheriff BRENNAN, represented the interests of the latter. The bondsmen being sworn in by Judge CARDOZO, all parties adjourned to the Special Term room. The first of the bondsmen examined was Mr. BERNARD KELLEY, who was questioned by Mr. CHOATE. He testified to having been a contractor for many years for the construction of docks. He was owner of a house and lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, bought March 30, 1869, at a cost of $40,000, to which he has since added improvements costing $7,650, and on which there was no mortgage. He owned thirty-eight lots, with water front, between One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, valued at $65,000, and which sum he had paid in installments. This latter property had never been put to any use, and he did not know what was the tax on them, or at what valuation they had been assessed. He also owned three lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Second-avenue, on which there was still a mortgage of $1,000. For this last property he paid $12,000, giving in exchange a brown-stone house which cost him $14,000, and which he valued at $20,000. In trade it was put at $16,500, he taking a mortgage for the difference. He also owned a house and four lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Avenue A and Fourth-avenue. The lots were 20x100. The house was a brown stone, and was unincumbered. He had been offered $16,500 for this last house, but would not say by whom. He owns nine lots on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Avenue A, six on the street and three on the avenue, all unincumbered, and which cost $13,000. The total cost of all the property named was $163,000. His taxes last year were $1,600, and no mortgage was recorded against him save $1,000. He had paid no tax on personal property. His real estate yielded him no income. He had sold three lots on corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Avenue A to a Mr. WAYDEL for $20,000, for which he received only $1,000 in cash. He had paid some income tax this year, but could not say how much. He owns a mortgage for $5,000 on the house he gave in exchange, and one for $8,500 on the house and lot last mentioned. There were due him from the Charleston Steam-ship Company, large sums which he deemed perfectly good, and for which he held notes. The Mutual Gas-light Company owed him $26,982 43. There was another debt due him for $2,200 which he also considered good. All his items of personal property amount to $54,614 42. He did not remember swearing to personal property over $100,000, and if he did so it was a mistake. He had on hand but one unfinished contract, and that was for $600. He had not been defendant in any suit for ten years past, and does not owe a dollar, not even for household expenses. His only liability was as bondman for Deputy Sheriff BRYAN. He believed $5,000 was the amount. (Mr. JARVIS here stated that the bond was for $10,000.) He had not received any property from Mr. TWEED. He had signed some contractor's bonds to the City, but none within five years. He had once indorsed a note, but having got stuck never did so again.

To Mr. BURRILL he said the appraised value of of his real estate was $251,500, free of all incumbrances, but he believed it worth more than that. His property, both real and personal, was valued at $305,943, exclusive of household property and other small articles. Did not buy his furniture of either TWEED or INGERSOLL. He had paid about $10,000 for his furniture. Witness also testified that he became one of Mr. TWEED's bondsmen voluntarily.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, the second bondsman examined, testified that he was an auctioneer, Surrogate's appraiser, and sometimes Sheriff's appraiser. He is no relation of TWEED's, nor connected with him in business or officially, his only connection being to buy some real estate for him some time ago. He went on the bond at Mr. TWEED's request. He had been associated with him in joint purchases of real estate, some eighteen months ago, to the extent of $600,000, but all such transactions were closed. He had not requested Mr. TWEED to indemnify him, as the latter had been his friend in prosperity, and he was not going to desert him in his adversity. The Beach-street property where he carried on his business he valued at $23,000. On this the Surrogate held a mortgage for $10,000. The part not occupied as a store was rented for $1,350. The house in York-street was mortgaged for $3,000 or $4,000. For this latter he gave $10,600, and added a story to it. He had placed that in his schedule at $8,000. He owns the house in which he resides, No. 342 West Fifty-seventh-street. For the lot he gave $8,500. An adjoining lot sold for $18,000. The house cost $30,000, and there was a mortgage on both for $10,000. He did not know what it was assessed for on the tax book, but he estimated his interest in it at $40,000, and had been offered $55,000 for it three years ago. He also owned house No. 107 East Tenth-street.

The further examination was adjourned to Thursday next at 11 A. M.

Yesterday's Session of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions met at 11½ A. M., yesterday, and adjourned at 2 P. M. to Thursday at 11 A. M. It is said that Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN was examined, and also Mr. STOKES, the latter relative to the Fisk-Mansfield case. No new indictments were handed to Judge BEDFORD, who has adjourned his Court until to-morrow.

The jury is so far from having its labors completed, that it is extremely probable that a further extension of time will be asked.

Mr. LUCIUS F. COMSTOCK, the foreman, had a lengthy interview with District-Attorney GARVIN yesterday afternoon. The nature of their deliberation was not learned, but it was supposed to have referred to the preparation of affidavits and indictments so as to have them in strictly legal form. It is still confidently asserted, as has already been stated in the TIMES, that an indictment was found against Mayor HALL, and sent back again to the Grand Jury for some reason as yet unexplained. It would seem, however, from the whisperings around the City, that HALL's name is certain to appear among the next batch of Ring indictments handed in by the Grand Jury. Indeed, it was stated positively in certain quarters yesterday, that an indictment had been agreed upon, and that the warrant would be immediately issued.

Will Tweed Come Back?

It is noteworthy that Mr. TWEED is not in town at this important juncture, but is believed to be in New-Jersey. There was considerable talk about this in town, and many people did not hesitate to say that he meant to slip off if his bailers could not justify in the required amount. Mr. PETER B. SWEENY has gracefully taken the hint and has retired to Canada. When TWEED goes, perhaps Mr. CONNOLLY will be persuaded to follow suit, and then the brave, the virtuous, the honest, the deceived, innocent ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL will remain alone of the Four Rulers, too confident of his virtue to seek refuge in flight like the truly guilty three. Meantime the day for the meeting of the Legislature is drawing near, but there is hardly a chance that TWEED will take his seat in the Senate. A motion to show cause why he should not be restrained from disposing of his property will come up before Judge LEARNED, of the Albany Supreme Court, today, and it is believed that BEACH and BARTLETT, his counsel, will attempt to have his bail reduced. It is reasonable to suppose that the decision made by the Judge in the Connolly case will not be reversed on this.

The Costs of the Broadway Widening Case—The Matter Referred to Ex-Judge Davies.

Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, applied to Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to tax the costs in the matter of the widening of Broadway, the items of which have already been published in the TIMES. Judge CARDOZO said that inasmuch as there were two very heavy bills of costs in this matter, he deemed it his duty to examine his authority under the statute, and refer it to some competent referee, to ascertain if the amount was correct, it being impossible to hear the necessary testimony before the Court. He would order, therefore, that the matter be referred to Ex-Judge DAVIES, who had great experience in such matters, to hear testimony and report as to the proper amount of costs to be taxed. It was further directed by the Court that the order of reference contain a provision that due notice be published in the leading journals, inviting all parties interested in the matter to appear before the referee and give their testimony.

BROOKLYN.

Citizens' Reform Committee—The New Charter Again Considered.

A meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening at No. 185 Montague-street, FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Esq., in the chair. Col. DAVIS stated that it was sworn to in Court that this Committee had sent a subcommittee to New-York to procure the removal of JOHN SHANDLEY from his position in the employ of the Merchants' Exchange News-room, in Pine street. He desired to know if such action had been taken by this Committee, and was answered in the negative. On motion, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the charter. That clause which declares that the Aldermen shall be the Supervisors of the City, &c., was taken up, and Mr. WHITLOCK opposed the plan, on the ground that it was not yet determined whether the city and county are hereafter to be identical. This point should be decided first. He was also in favor of a Board of Assistant Aldermen, which should act as a check upon the upper Board. The nearer, he said, we can get to the plan on which the General Government is formed, the more perfect a charter could be made. Mr. CHARLES A. MARVIN said that he was opposed to the clause under consideration because we should have a Board of Supervisors of fourteen members—nine from the city and five from the country towns. Such a proposition ought not to be entertained.

Mr. WHITLOCK moved to amend that there should be a Board of Assistant Aldermen, one from each ward and town, and that the Assistant Aldermen and Aldermen constitute the Board of Supervisors.

This amendment was discussed, but there being a constitutional objection to it, Mr. ESCHWEGE moved to further amend that the Board of Aldermen shall constitute the Board of Supervisors. This was carried, and the section as amended was read a third time.

Mr. HUNTER moved to abolish the Commissioners of Charities, through which a great many leaks were allowed to run.

Mr. RICHARDSON said as there were only nine Aldermen, it would require men of capacity, who should be paid enough to enable them to do nothing else but act as Aldermen. He moved to amend, that the Aldermen should constitute the Commission of Charities.

Mr. MARSHALL thought that it would be impossible to get nine men who would be willing to do the work which was being assigned them. The plan now under consideration cannot be carried through at Albany. The Commission of Charities is a county institution, and the Legislature would not consent to abolish it.

Mr. DRIGGS said that the City had more than ninety per cent. of the population, raised ninety-eight per cent. of the taxes, and spent 104 per cent. for the benefit of the whole country. He advocated the consolidation of the city and county towns. For these reasons he was opposed to giving five Supervisors equal power with the nine city Supervisors.

Mr. HUNTER moved to refer the whole of the clause under consideration back to the Legislative Committee, with instructions to report a plan for one Government for the whole county.

Col. DAVIS thought this was going backward instead of forward. He was informed that the county now wanted to come into the city, and were anxious to consolidate. It was time that the Committee did something, for the Legislature will meet next week, and if we are not careful that body will adjourn before a charter is prepared by this Committee.

Mr. MARVIN proposed that a charter be made for the city as it now stands, and not for the city as we want or expect it to be. It would be unjust to make a charter and not give the county towns a chance to have a voice in making it.

Mr. BRIGGS said that the farmers with whom he had conversed were willing and desirous of consolidation, provided that they could come in as agricultural wards.

Mr. WHITLOCK moved to table the whole section until the Committee appointed to confer with the gentlemen from the county towns had made a report, which motion was lost. The Committee then reconsidered all their previous action and decided to have twenty-two Aldermen.

Brief Items.

The wife of Rev. Dr. WELLS, of the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, died on Saturday, after a brief illness.

The Mayor elect, Hon. SAMUEL S. POWELL, visited the Mayor's office yesterday, and had an interview with Mayor KALBFLEISCH, which was of a very friendly character.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ will lecture on the "Franco-Prussian War," this evening, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Library Association, E. D., at Dr. PORTER's Bedford-avenue Reformed Church.

The annual report of the Merchants' and Traders' Exchange shows that there are 510 members and $1,097 76 cash on hand. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For President, HENRY HARTEAU; Vice-President, Abram Allen; Treasurer, B. C. Miller; Trustees, E. Snediker, W. J. Rider, P. E. Dillon, J. W. French, H. Hawkes, J. Doty and S. N. Christmas; for Inspectors of Election, John Barney, T. B. Watson and J. Van Riper.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Houghton.

The funeral of the late Mrs. HOUGHTON took place yesterday morning from the "Little Church Round the Corner," of which the deceased lady's husband is pastor. Among the mourners were to be noticed many members of the theatrical profession, whose presence proved that Dr. HOUGHTON's generous conduct on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. HOLLAND, the veteran actor, is still remembered with gratitude.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.—"Man's best gift to woman was the sewing-machine. A better Holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is No. 625 Broadway."—*New-York Daily Times.*

DR. E. T. GARVIN's Tar Remedies for Colds, Coughs and Lung diseases, for sale at wholesale by HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st.; MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. COLTON's second lecture and exhibition will be given in the Cooper Institute next week, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—SWISS CARVED GOODS.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

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—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR A LADY—A Grover & Baker Sewing-machine. Sales-rooms No. 495 Broadway, and No. 544 3d-av.—*Advertisement.*

Watch No. 1,394, stem winder—bearing trade mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being eight seconds. H. COTTRELL, No. 128 Front-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

I Have Long Known the Virtues of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with coughs or colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies.

I am about to sail in a week or two on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England without an overcoat, as without a supply of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

—*Rev. Dr. Dowling, formerly Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New-York.*

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Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

The Cheapest Article in the World for family use is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Every family having it is its reference.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

LEFFINGWELL—HATHAWAY.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 23, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, ALBERT J. LEFFINGWELL to MARY C. HATHAWAY, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANGEL.—On the 25th of December, JULIA, wife of B. F. Angel, of Geneseo.

The remains have been taken to Geneseo for interment.

BARRETTO.—At his residence, Blythe, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 25, FRANCIS BARRETTO, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven to meet the Harlem train, which leaves 42d-st. depot at 11:40.

COFFIN.—At his late residence, No. 44 West 33d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, CHARLES G. COFFIN, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Nantucket, Mass., papers please copy.

FATMAN.—Suddenly, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, CATHERINE, beloved wife of Lewis Fatman, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 161 West 34th-st., on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

FIELD.—On the 25th inst., at Pine Cottage, Greenwich Township, Conn., ELIZA FIELD, in the 71st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on Fourth Day, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train, New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester.

GROSSINGER.—At Leonardsville, N. J., Dec. 23, CHARLES GROSSINGER, native of Perth, Hungary, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from First Presbyterian Church, Hayne-st., West Hoboken.

HOPPOCK.—On Monday, Dec. 25, JACOB HOPPOCK, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 32 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HADE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, ELIZABETH HADE, daughter of John and Anne Hade, aged 10 years, 10 months, and 29 days.

The funeral will be from her late residence, No. 57 East 41st-st., on Thursday, the 28th, at 1 o'clock.

HADDUCK.—At his residence, Dec. 22, BENJAMIN F. HADDUCK, in the 63d year of his age.

MACY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, PAULINE, wife of Jared Macy.

Funeral services will be held, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, the 28th inst., in the Harlem Congregational Church, 125th-st., corner 2d-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

McGUIRE.—In Harlem, Dec. 24, SAMUEL ALEXANDER McGUIRE, aged 20 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 East 123d-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEDAY.—Monday, Dec. 25, after a short illness, at her residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, CHARLOTTE ANNE BOWEN, wife of Jacob P. Meday, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 A. M., from Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

OSTRANDER.—At New-Providence, N. J., at the residence of her son, W. A. L. Ostrander, on Monday, Dec. 25, 1871, CAROLINE L., widow of Peter Ostrander, and daughter of the late Moncrief Livingston, of Livingston's Manor, Columbia County, New-York, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., on Thursday, 28th, at 11½ A. M. Remains will be removed to family vault at Linlithgo, Manor of Livingston, with services at chapel of vault, on Friday. Relatives and friends are invited.

☞ Hudson and Albany papers please copy.

PARKER.—On Christmas, 1871, at the residence of her son, Detroit, Mich., JANE C., wife of John G. Parker, Bergen, Jersey City, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELDON.—The remains of ROLLIN B. SHELDON and EMILY L., his wife, who died in Paris, having arrived, the funeral will take place at No. 340 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SUYDAM.—On Monday, Dec. 25, ELIZA CHAMPLIN, wife of James A. Suydam, and only daughter of the late James Dul, Sr., of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her uncle, James Suydam, No. 19 West 39th-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

STAPLES.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 25, Mrs. CHARLOTTE H. STAPLES, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 28th, at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church. New-Haven train at 11½ A. M. from New-York. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Bridgeport.

STORRS.—At Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 25, JOSEPH STORRS, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Plainfield, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 12¼ P. M.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Stock and Gold Boards, and to down-town business men and friends generally: You are invited to attend the opening of the Billiard and Refreshment Room of JOHN J. WISEMAN, No. 2 New-st. and No. 60 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1871.

$150,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE FORLORN HOPE will be held at Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 P. M. To be addressed by Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON. Democrats and working men are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Masonic Elections.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 F. and A. M., at a meeting held on the evening of Dec. 21, elected the following officers: Henry D. Walker, Master; H. N. Morgan, Senior Warden; C. F. Beatty, Junior Warden; C. F. Allen, Treasurer; Geo. Perault, Secretary; E. R. McCarty, James Bryce, and S. T. Wygant, Trustees, and William Smith, Tiler.

The following officers and committees were subsequently appointed by the Master: Senior Deacon, W. D. Everit; Junior Deacon, J. R. Gordon; Chaplains—R.W. Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rev. George Nixon and Rev. Royal Marshall; Marshal, J. B. Ecclesine; Organist, E. Miller; Stewards—James D. Bacon and H. K. Motley; Masters of Ceremonies—Nathan L. Ely and E. H. Claxe; Assistant Tiler, Craven Peyton; Correspondence Committee—John S. Washburn, Charles S. Arthur, and Gerard Betts. Music Committee—E. Miller, George H. Gardner, W. De Lacy, and Paul F. Schoen. Posting Committee—H. N. Morgan, J. B. Gordon, C. F. Beatty, W. D. Everit, and D. R. Budd. Examining Committee—Charles S. Arthur, Edward Coward, and T. C. Kimberley.

The following is the list of officers for the coming year elected by Prince of Orange Lodge, No 16: A. D. Wildman, Master; R. F. Homer, S. W.; Geo. W. Van Siclen, J. W.; A. Mellen, Jr., Treasurer; Alfred F. Puffer, Secretary; S. T. Hoemer, S. D.; E. Berry, J. D.; J. C. Seymour, Marshal; H. F. Randolph, S. S.; A. L. Crawford, J. S.; Revs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and W. T. Egbert, Chaplains; R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, D. D., Grand Master of the First Masonic District, was re-elected Master of this Lodge for the twelfth time, consecutively, but declined to accept the office, having served the Lodge as Master eleven years. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed, and a set of resolutions also, which were ordered to be engraved and framed to be presented to him for his faithful services. The Treasurer, G. Sanderson, and Secretary A. S. Gardiner, who were re-elected and declined, were similarly complimented. The officers elect were duly installed by R. W. E. E. Thorne.

The Union Home for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.

The celebration of the Christmas festival at the Union Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, was postponed from Monday until today, at which time Gen. Nye will preside over the exercises, which will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Events have transpired which will make the celebration of this festival of more than usual interest.

A per capita allowance under legislative action is necessarily withheld in consequence of the depleted state of the City Treasury. This throws the children directly into the hands of the charitable. Food, clothing and warmth are necessary at all times, and the necessity for their supply is neither increased nor diminished by the fluctuations of the financial thermometer. The Patriot Home at Flushing must close on the last day of this month for lack of funds, and the fifty children in that institution will have to be provided for. The Union Home proposes to take all the orphans, and send the half orphans either to their surviving parents or to the Almshouses. In order to assist in providing for these little ones, aid is asked from the charitable, to be sent to Mrs. Admiral Farragut, No. 113 East Thirty-sixth-street; Mrs. Judge Daly, No. 84 Clinton-place; Mrs. David Hoyt, No. 129 East Forty-sixth-street, or to the Home, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

Railroad Reform—The Committee of Ninety at the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting of the Association for Railroad Reform at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, was not very largely attended by the members of the Committee of Ninety, because the call had not been issued early enough. The Subcommittee appointed at a former meeting to obtain a room, reported, through Mr. Macdonald, that it had conferred with the Committee of Seventy, but that nothing decisive had yet been effected. Mr. Foley, however, said that the Committee of Seventy had offered him the use of their room for next Friday evening. Mr. Daly, having reported progress for the other Committee,—of Ten,—offered the following, which, after much desultory debate, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, on admissions, the object of which is to weed out the Committee of Ninety and get working men only upon it.

The Chair appointed Messrs. John T. Daly, Lewis B. Brown, A. J. Duvalie, Meyer Stern and Wm. M. Hoes.

A motion was made to indorse Hon. Robt. H. Strahan, the member from Newburg, for Speaker of the Assembly. All the gentlemen present favored the proposition, and the Chairman, Mr. Foley, urged the importance of such action.

The Committee then adjourned until next Friday evening, when they will meet at No. 52 Union-square.

The Day After Christmas at the Tombs.

Some astonishment was caused at the Tombs Police Court yesterday by the fact that only sixty prisoners were brought in on the morning returns to have justice awarded them for the misdemeanors or excesses in which they had indulged as a celebration of Christmas. Nearly all were accused only of intoxication or disorderly conduct, and some few had contrived to commit both these offenses, and were rewarded accordingly. There were also some half a dozen battered heads as evidences of so many fights, and these cases got upon the books as assault and battery. Among them was a case which had swelled by rumor into an affair nearly related to a riot, in which Patrolman Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, had been set upon by a number of ruffians, and it was said badly beaten. The facts were found to be that the officer, finding some men on the corner of Pell-street and the Bowery, ordered them to disperse, and the men refusing, he made prisoner of one, named John McCormick, who was yesterday held at the Tombs Police Court in $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of assault. The injuries of the officer consisted of a slight scratch upon the face.

Daring Street Robbery.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning James Woods, of No. 245 Avenue B, was attacked by three men at the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, who knocked him down, beat him, and one of them snatched his watch from his pocket. His cries finally alarmed the footpads, who fled, but Woods, springing to his feet, seized the hindmost by his coat and detained him. The rascal, however, slipped out of his overcoat, got away, and would have entirely escaped had he not returned in a few minutes and claimed his coat. He was then secured, and being given into the custody of Patrolman Gardner, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court. He there gave his name as Henry Ward, and said he was a printer, thirty-one years of age, living at No. 56 Crosby-street. He denied all knowledge of the crime of which he was accused, but he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

The Harlem Railroad Bridges.

At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that a bridge has been erected across the Fourth-avenue at Eighty-third-street, by the Harlem Railroad Company; that the bridge, being two feet above the grade of the street, is impassable for vehicles, and very dangerous for foot-passengers; that a communication has been addressed by the Department to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, but that no reply thereto has been received, and that the Department is without further power in the matter.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets, and the Board adjourned.

The Supposed Abortion Case.

Coroner Herrman began the inquest yesterday in the case of Catharine E. Cahill, who was removed from No. 22 Pike-street to Bellevue Hospital, where she died, as was proved by the post-mortem examination made by Dr. John Beach, from puerperal convulsions. The only witness examined was Sarah Butler, who keeps the boarding-house from which deceased was taken, but she was unable to state any facts of interest or importance. The case was adjourned for a week.

Serious Charge Against a Car-Driver.

While going home on Christmas night Alfred Wirth, of No. 431 Seventh-avenue, says that he was attacked and robbed of a silver watch by John Chauncey, a driver on the Seventh-avenue street-cars. The outrage occurred in the dark district. Chauncey was arrested, and was committed for examination by Justice Bixby, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

The Carroll Homicide.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. John Beach in the case of Edward Carroll, of No. 210 West Thirty-seventh-street, who was killed Christmas night, during an affray in the saloon No. 520 Eighth-avenue, by a blow on the head from a club in the hands of James McCartney, the proprietor of the place. Dr. Beach found a fracture of the skull which in his opinion was due to the blow, and was the cause of death. All the witnesses in the case have been secured by Capt. Caffrey, Twentieth Precinct, and Coroner Herrman will hold the inquest this morning.

Quarantine Abuses.

The Joint Committee on Quarantine Abuses is expected to meet to-morrow, when they will present a report on the action recently taken in reference to the abuses which have called forth so much discussion. It is the intention of the Chamber of Commerce, acting in conjunction with the Joint Committee, to frame a bill which will thoroughly cover all the abuses to which the merchant and shipping interests of this City have been subjected through the heavy charges of Port Wardens, Harbor-masters and Health Officers. This bill is to be sent up to the Legislature at the earliest possible date in charge of a special committee selected by the Chamber of Commerce.

Criminals Disposed of by Judge Ingraham.

The following cases were disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham, yesterday:

John McGrath, burglary in the second degree, five years in State Prison; Ann McCormick, petit larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; Edward Welsh, grand larceny, two years in State Prison; Reuben Ward, burglary in the third degree, two years in State Prison; John Meyers, grand larceny, two years and six months in State Prison.

Convicted by Mistake—Honor Among Thieves.

A few days since, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, John Kenevan and Patrick McCarthy were convicted of larceny from the person, and remanded for the purpose of affording opportunity to present affidavits as to previous good character. On yesterday, at the opening of the Court, two young men, named Edward Mahony and George Williams, presented themselves at the bar and confessed themselves guilty of the crime of which Kenevan and McCarthy had been previously convicted. All four were remanded until the case could be inquired into.

The Suspended Banks.

The depositors in the suspended savings and national banks are complaining very loudly at the slowness of the receivers in settling the accounts so that payments may commence. Among the creditors of the Bowling-green Bank there is some talk of having another indignation meeting, as there now appears to be no indication that the hopes held out to them of receiving a portion of their money before the new year are likely to be fulfilled. Mr. Man, the receiver of the Eighth National Bank, has made a report which shows the assets of the bank, exclusive of those considered worthless, to be $886,803, and its liabilities $837,789.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	39	41	43	41
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.05	30.13	....	30.05

BROOKLYN.

The Election Frauds in the Sixth Ward.

The second trial of McGiff, Shanley and Weldon, who are charged with stuffing the ballot-box in the First District of the Sixth Ward, was resumed yesterday, a jury having been obtained on Saturday. Messrs. D. P. Barnard, Charles S. Spencer and John Dorr conducted the defense, and the District-Attorney and Col. A. C. Davis appeared for the prosecution, the latter opening the case on the part of the people. The testimony given was similar to that presented on the first trial of the case, with the addition that a copy of the poll-lists was given in evidence after it was shown that the original had been stolen. Among the names on the list were those of Andrew Garvey and August Belmont.

After the case for the prosecution was closed, the defense opened, calling among their witnesses John Shandley, one of the defendants, who said that he knew nothing of the matter and did not even examine the poll-lists before signing them. He further states that he had been employed as a clerk in the Merchants' Exchange News-room, No. 52 Pine-street, New-York, for the past six years, and that after the election, and before his arrest, he was discharged from his position at the solicitation of some prominent men in Brooklyn. The Court adjourned to this morning, when the case will be concluded.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 26, was light, and although several legal auctions were expected to occur, no business was transacted, the sales announced for the day being adjourned as follows: Sale of four lots with buildings on Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by James M. Miller, adjourned until Jan. 6, and sale of house and lot on Forty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, by Joseph McGuire, adjourned until Jan. 9. For today no sales are advertised, and the entire week will probably bring forth but little of interest. At private sale Wm. Tucker, No. 220 Fifth-avenue, reports having recently sold the house and lot known as No. 204 East Fiftieth-street, the latter 15 by 60, to Mrs. Harvey, for $9,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN IN West 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a small first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house: possession immediately. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale cheap: south-east corner Park-av. and 40th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner of Avenue C and 12th-st., 77x80; three buildings, all detached. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BANKRUPT PEREMPTORY SALE of the very valuable property of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties: 1.—Business stand, four-story iron-front store, No. 331 North Second-street, and four-story brick building, Nos. 160 and 162 West-street, in the rear of the above. All that valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Second-street, above Vine-street, No. 331; containing in front on Second-street 17 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet 7 inches; then widening on the north side to West-street to the breadth of 34 feet, and extending along West-street aforesaid, the last-mentioned breadth, the further depth of 5 feet 10 inches. Also, a lot adjoining on the east, being on the south side of West-street, 99 feet 5 inches east of Second-street; containing in front 24 feet, and extending in depth 34 feet. The improvements are a very substantially-built four-story iron-front building, occupied as a stove-store, is an old and well-established business stand; has gas, water, water-closet, fire-proof in the wall, large skylight in each room, basement floored, private entrance to West-street, &c. Also a substantially built four-story brick building on West-street, and a two-story brick stable adjoining, being Nos. 160 and 162 West-street. The property is subject to a silver ground rent of $420 a year, and subject to a mortgage of $5,000.

No. 2.—Large and valuable lot, north-east corner Twenty-second and Wood streets, 100 feet front, 165⅝ feet deep—three fronts. All that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the north-east corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets; containing in front on Twenty-second-street 100 feet, and extending in depth 165 feet 7 inches; bounded on the north by Carlton-street, on the south by Wood-street, east by ground late of Susanna R. Borton, and on the west by Twenty-second-street. The above is a very eligible lot, having three fronts, is well drained, having a sewer on each front. The easternmost 33 feet 4 inches front on Wood-street, of the above lot, by 100 feet in depth to Carlton-street, is subject to a yearly ground rent of $30, payable in coin, and a mortgage of $12,500.

No. 3.—Store and Dwelling, No. 1,703 Lombard-street. All that four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1,703 Lombard-street, 17 feet front, and in depth 57 feet.

N. B.—The improvements are a four-story brick store and dwelling, occupied as a tobacco-store, with two-story brick back building; has gas, bath, range, &c.

No. 4.—Land, Franklin, Penn. An undivided joint interest in 69⅛ acres of land in Franklin, Penn., recorded in the name of P. F. Kelly, deceased, in fee.

Fifty acres of the above is a town lot in Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and 19 acres, a tract of land, about 1½ miles out of Franklin.

No. 5.—Steamer *Silver Star*. Undivided half interest in Schuylkill River steamer *Silver Star*.

No. 6.—Square of Ground, Beverly, N. J. A square of ground in Beverly, N. J., 217 feet on Front-street, 324 on Laurel-street, 183 feet on Beach-street, by about 220 feet on low-water mark, Delaware River. Subject to the right of a street or road 40 feet wide on the river front, and to a mortgage of $2,000, interest yearly, in fee.

No. 7.—Dwelling, north-east corner Forty-third and Haverford streets. All that genteel three-story brick dwelling, north-east corner Forty-third-street and Haverford road; containing in front 58 feet, and in depth 156 feet. Subject to a mortgage of $3,000, and also to right of condemnation by the city of a part of the ground, for straightening or widening the street.

No. 8.—Lot of ground, Eadline-street. All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Eadline-street, 150 feet west of Forty-third-street; containing in front 30 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. See plan.

No. 9.—Lot of ground, Forty-third-street. All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Forty-third-street, beginning 80 feet north of Eadline-street; containing in front 120 feet, and extending in depth 180 feet. See plan.

No. 10.—Lot of ground, corner Forty-third and Transcript streets. All that lot of ground adjoining No. 9 on the north; containing in front 182 feet to Transcript-street, by 180 feet deep—2 fronts. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year. See plan.

No. 11.—Lot of ground, north-west corner Forty-third and Transcript streets. All that lot of ground situate at the north-west corner of Forty-third and Transcript streets: containing in front on Forty-third-street 180 feet, and in depth along Transcript-street 150 feet.

Subject to a mortgage of $4,000.
Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
By order of DEMAS BARNES, Assignee.
For further particulars apply to JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 South 4th-st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
427-1aw3wW Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR SALE IN one of the best locations in Orange, N. J.; three minutes from depot; house in good order; price, $10,500. Address J. S. P., Box No. 1,333 Post-office, New-York City.

HAMILTON & WALLIS.—ORANGE REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.—Properties for rent, sale, exchange, at Montrose, Brickchurch, Orange stations, Mountain-side Park; prices low; terms very easy. New-York Office, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WILLARD'S HOTEL FOR RENT.

Having been appointed Receiver by the Court in the case of Willard vs. Willard, I am prepared to receive PROPOSALS FOR RENTING, for a term of years, the celebrated hotel in this city known as WILLARD'S.

This house is most eligibly located on Pennsylvania-av., corner 14th-st., and can accommodate five hundred guests. To an approved tenant it will be leased on most favorable terms. Address

J. C. McKELDEN, Receiver,
No. 623 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., for a term of years, an elegant location for a first-class business. Owner would make improvements for an undoubted tenant.

TO LEASE—The spacious offices corner of Broadway and Thames-st. Suitable for a large and first-class business.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large room on second floor of the Ninth National Bank Building. Suitable for a life insurance or trust company.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large offices on second floor of the Park Bank Building, with safes. Elevator in building.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 49 LISPENARD-ST., near Broadway; immediate possession; now occupied for tailor's trimmings; rent $1,200. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, STORE NO. 632 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st. Call or address Manufacturers' Union Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman,
REUBEN MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,374 for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 9, 1871.

Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating or retaining the same.

A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 54 Broad-st.

MANHATTAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Manhattan Telegraph Company for the election of directors will be held Dec. 28 at the office of the Company, No. 122 Front-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

W. F. COFFEE, Secretary.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting for the election of Trustees and transaction of such other business as may come before the Board of Trustees will be held at No. 55 Lispenard-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner 3d-av. and 37th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **20** to **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorised for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.............$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, as follows:

UTICA, CLINTON and BINGHAMTON,

Leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 PER CENT.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY,

10 and 30 years, 7 PER CENT.

NEWARK CITY, N. J.,

Improvement, 7 PER CENT.

OSWEGO CITY,

7 PER CENT.

For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 2d January ensuing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at **80** and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Aberdeen and London, having it in contemplation to extend their fire business in America, invite applications for their agency in New-York.

It is indispensable that the candidates should have had great experience either as managers or agents of first-class companies, and be able to give security for such an amount as may be thought necessary by the directors.

The Northern Assurance Company was established in 1836, has a capital of two millions sterling, fully subscribed by upwards of 700 shareholders, (whose liability is unlimited,) and possesses funds in hand (fire and life) to the amount of £1,200,000. The Company is prepared to make the deposits required by the laws of the State. Applications (which should, if possible, be accompanied by reference to one or more of the leading mercantile firms in London or Liverpool) to be addressed to the general manager, A. P. FLETCHER, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Moorgate-st., London, E. C.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST. ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENty Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

The directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the profits for the last six months, payable Monday, Jan. 8, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (4 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 5th prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of **15th inst.**, at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.

CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready Jan. 1.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent.

ALSO,

An extra Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, East 42d-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1872.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and one-half per Cent., (3½ per Cent.,) free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed to that date.

LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed to that date.

JNO. W. B. DOBLER.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE INSTITUTION FOR the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., has declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits entitled thereto during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of $5, and not exceeding $1,000; and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on larger sums, payable Jan. 15, 1872.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until Jan. 2.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Second Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOSEPH BROWN, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed till the 2d proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at our office, No. 10 Wall-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 29th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 29th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.

CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871. President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 2, prox.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 2[illegible], 1871.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New York.

J. O. MOSS, Treas.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

250 OIL-PAINTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
AND SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF CONSIGNEES.
Among them are examples by
Guilleminet, Troyon, Dupre, Sauvage, Hellouin,
Aubry, Viard, Auge, Benardt, Coutourier,
Perret, Dramard, Rosewag, Visconti,
Feneche, Goutier, Deshayes,
LeBrun, &c., &c.
Also, copies from
Messonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c.,
and comprising
LANDSCAPES, FLOWER PIECES,
STREET SCENES, CATTLE PIECES,
HISTORICAL AND FIGURE PIECES, &c.,
some few damaged by importation.

The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the

CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

4,000 bushels Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.
At 12 o'clock, at Roberts' Sales-room:
1,700 boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.
3,291 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
4,282 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,883 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Fusilia*.
7,243 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,224 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
200 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
2,198 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
1,071 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing per steam-ship *Ismailia*.

The fruit landing from above steamers is now ready for examination on Piers Nos. 20 and 21 North River.

Immediately after, within their store:
500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
50 barrels fresh Almeria Oranges.
70 half-barrels fresh Almeria Oranges.
4 barrels English Filberts.
900 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Per *Abby Bacon*.

SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILROAD IRON.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 20, 1871.

Having remained in warehouse unclaimed over one year, will be sold at public auction, at this port, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, ten Locomotives, built by Andrew Koechlin, of Mulhouse, France, 5 feet 6 inches gauge, and wrought-iron wheels; also, 76 bars railroad iron.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF AMERICAN POCKET-KNIVES, offered at retail for the holidays.

SMITH & CLARK,
No. 100 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
CUBA	Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
FROM BOSTON.	
ALEPPO	Saturday, Dec. 30
BATAVIA	Saturday, Jan. 6, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, 27th December.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA.	Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA.	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23,	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30,	ANGLIA.	Tuesday, Jan. 20.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA.,
FERNANDINA, AND
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.

JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

DEPOSITS.........$6,775,000 00

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 166 NASSAU-ST., (Sun Building,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1, at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. On deposits made now, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now, will bear interest from Jan. 1
ASSETS. $10,275,129 25.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.

BEST (INCE HALL) CANNEL,
BEST (HALLIBURTON'S) ORREL,
ALSO,
A Superior American ORREL COAL.

JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS,
No. 14 Wall-st., No. 338 Cherry-st.,
corner 13th-st. and 4th-av., foot of 18th-st, East River,
35th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, THAT ALL creditors of MARSHALL O. DELL, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of said City and County, on the 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of said Court, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Notice of which is to be published once in each week, for ten weeks successively, in the State paper, and in the newspaper printed in the City of New-York, entitled *The New-York Daily Times.* And I hereby direct that notice of this order be served either in person or by letter, on each of the creditors of the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent, residing in the United States, and whose place of residence is known to the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent. And the service of the notice of this order shall be made on each of the said creditors in person or by letter, addressed to him by mail at his known and usual place of residence. If such service shall be personal, then it shall be at least twenty days, and if by mail, then forty days, before the said 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock.—Dated the 26th day of December, 1871. JOHN H. McCUNN, Justice,
d27-1aw6wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JEPTHA S. KELLAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeptha S. Kellam, of the town of Fremont, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, Room No. 9 Law-Building, in the City of Newburg, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1871.
d13-1aw3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,948.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Bulkley and Francis F. Cecil, both of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, together with George W. Murfey, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,085.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Bernard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1871.
d20-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN H. WEED, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,126.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin H. Weed, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-1aw3wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1871.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.
E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City.
d20-1aw10wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alvah Blaisdell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 19th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d27-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAYMOND S. PERRIN and ISAAC A. HANCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Raymond S. Perrin and Isaac A. Hance, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.
VAN SLYCK & WARDELL,
d20-1aw10wW* Attorneys for Insolvent.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEPTHA S. KELLAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jeptha S. Kellam, of the town of Fremont, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
of the City of Newburgh, N. Y.,
d13-1aw3wW Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS DILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Dill, of the town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Newburgh, N. Y., the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
No. 11 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
d20-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROOM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Broom, of the Town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Newburgh, N. Y., the 15th day of December, A.D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
No. 11 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
d20-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Rosenbaum, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871. SOLOMON N. COHEN,
d13-1aw3wW* Assignee.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse, to go a short distance in the country; must be good-tempered, cheerful, and fond of children. Apply at No. 139 West 47th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 28, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BOY WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE boot and shoe business; salary, $100 the first year. Address in hand-writing, stating age and reference, Box No. 3,473 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress; German, Scotch or English preferred. Call on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 505 5th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT waiter to take charge of a large family. Apply, bringing references, to 144 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

RUSSIAN SLEIGH-BELLS.

The only real ones in the City.
Horse blankets and fur robes in every variety.
Fine harness of all descriptions,
At the old-established English importing house.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.
WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS. 100 second-hand coaches, family carriages, pony phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also, 100 sleighs. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAINS IN 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Canvas, Blankets, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. Great bargains, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; has a sewing-machine of her own; can do all kinds of family sewing and fancy work, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; will go out by the month, week or day; best City reference given. Apply to No. 342 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT DRESSMAKER, families' patronage; stylish suits made from $10 upward; white evening dresses, polonaise cloaks and postilion basques; latest styles at short notice very reasonable. Mme. BRITTON, No. 140 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite church.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a Protestant woman about thirty; very respectable, and excellent waitress; care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and fine washing; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of game, meats, soups, jellies, desserts, brown gravies, bread, biscuit, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in the washing in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; as head laundress preferred; thoroughly understands her business; excellent reference. Call or address No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook; understands good cooking; American family preferred; the country, between the East and North Rivers, preferred. To be seen till suited at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day as laundress, or would take washing home; linens done in superior style; prompt and reliable. Call or address No. 222 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse; (Protestant;) can take charge of a child from its birth; best of reference. Call or address for two days, Employment and Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant English young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A LADY DESIRES TO BE OCCUPIED for about three hours daily in reading or writing for one whose eyes are affected, or for an invalid. Further particulars may be obtained at the rooms of the *Medical Journal* Association, No. 64 Madison-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress, chamber-work or sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call or address for one week No. 318 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and very good cook; meats and pastry; good baker; will wash and iron; country or City; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; will go to a hotel or boarding-house; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman with a fresh breast of milk, a baby at her own house to wet-nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LADIES CAN PROCURE RELIABLE German, French, English, Irish, and American male or female servants at WALKER'S Office, No. 38 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, employment to go out by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do any other kind of work. Call at No. 101 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; excellent reference. Apply at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; will do the coarse washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 241 West 27th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, chamber-maids, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, &c., constantly on hand, at the West-side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 207 West 51st-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general house-work in a small family. Apply for two days at No. 408 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWING BY day or week; to finish after a dress-maker. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; four years' good City reference from last place; is disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Any gentleman wishing a sober and capable man will call or address No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY an efficient young man, recently landed, who has had considerable veterinary experience and as a farrier in the British service. Call or address J. B., No. 137 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOANG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call or address P. C., No. 566 Kent-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his duties, a competent groom and good City driver; best City references. Address L., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement would like to take charge of a little girl or an invalid lady; the best of references given and required. Call or address for two days, A. B., No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver, &c.; best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

ANY GENTLEMAN THAT WANTS A first-class coachman, (single,) of good abilities, with a good reference, call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; recently from Georgia. Call or address No. 241 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family, best City references. Call or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man, twenty-eight years old, who thoroughly understands the business; good City reference. Call on or address J. K., 32 East 40th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE (1) OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
Prior to departure for Pittsburg and the West.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8,
LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON...as......VIOLETTA
M. V. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, &c., &c.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
(Last night prior to departure,)
MARTHA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as
LADY HENRIETTA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 1½, doors open at 12½,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
MIGNON. MIGNON.

Seats for the above at the Academy; also at Nos. 704 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY. A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured for any date in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........DIRECTOR
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Superb ATTRACTIONS for CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED with the CHARMS of the CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES
AND THE MAGIC HEN; or,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE,
Profusely adorned with new scenery and costumes, and replete with novel and amusing incidents.

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BY THE STEREOPTICON,
will be delivered by
REV. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D.,
(late of the American Chapel in Paris,) in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. First lecture, Thursday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, on *Paris before the Commune and after.* Second, Thursday evening, Jan. 4, on *Southern Palestine.* Third—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, on *Northern Palestine.*

Single admission, 50c.; course tickets, $1 25. Tickets may be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kittle's, No. 765 6th-av., and at the church on the evening of the lecture.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE,

For many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON,
THE COUNTESS OF PARIS,
THE PRINCESS FRANCOISE D'ORLEANS,
THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE DE NEMOURS,
&c., informs the musical public that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms, references, to Messrs. J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN,

Chaplain of the Senate,
will lecture on
GREENLAND
in the Washington-square M. E. Church,
(4th-st., near 6th-av.,)
THURSDAY, EVENING, DEC. 28.
Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

$360,000 will be drawn Jan. 5, 1872.
JOS. BATES & CO., Agents,
No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
Post-Office Box No. 4,284.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The annual reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year.

After the close of the services, tables of refreshments, &c., will be in readiness.

The children's Christmas-tree will be exhibited on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavit Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD CHRISTMAS RECEPTION will be held at the institution, No. 437 East 58th-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Donations may be forwarded at any time.

DRY GOODS.

McGIBBON & CO.

Fine Table-Cloths
and Napkins,
TAPESTRY, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS,
REAL DOWN COMFORTABLES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
IN EVERY VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

McGibbon & Co.,
NO. 172 FIFTH-AV.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Buffalo, Black Bear, Red Fox, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes, Infantry Coats, No. 103 Chambers-st.

FURS.

FURS, WARRANTED, HALF-PRICE.—Mink, Sable, Ermine, Alaska and all kinds for ladies and children. Velvet Bonnets, Ladies' Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake—save this.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the balcony chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.

"'John Garth' was a triumphant and enthusiastic success."—*Herald.*

"We can say with candor of 'John Garth' that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and 'go.'"—*Times.*

"Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout."—*World.*

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED,
On account of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of
JOHN GARTH.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO. THE MARVELOUS MAJILTONS, EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, TROUPE OF ANIMALS, ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS, and a TROUPE OF ONE HUNDRED DANCERS.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
EXTRA GRAND BLACK CROOK MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS
PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY
by taking them to enjoy
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S HOLIDAY SPORTS.
Special Matinee New-Year's Day.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.........Manager
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
JOHN MULLIGAN, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
AND ALL THE STAR ARTISTS,
IN AN UNSURPASSABLE PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY, AT 2 P. M. } J. M. Findull's new sensation, THE WINNING HAND. New Scenery, Costumes, &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 8. } B. H. Hilton's entirely new drama of BENEDICT ARNOLD, THE TRAITOR OF '76.
Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
And the entire dramatic company will appear.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.

Nos. 728 and 730, opposite New-York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Open every afternoon and evening. All the great artists of the day. SANTA CLAUS will appear on CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON and present toys to every child in the house.

Admission, 50 cents; a few reserved chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cents. Established matinée prices—Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; balcony chairs, 75 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—1870-71.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'
GREATEST LECTURE,
"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE,"
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JAN. 15. JAN. 15.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

EMANUEL CHURCH FAIR, IN CONSEQUENCE of the inclemency of the weather, last week, will be continued for a few days longer, with the view of closing out the large stock remaining at prices below comparison.

B. W. MERRIAM & CO.

577 Broadway,
NEAR PRINCE-ST.,
offer their large stock of GILT, ROSEWOOD EBONY and WALNUT PIER AND MANTEL
MIRRORS,
FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES, DINING-ROOMS, &c., AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING AND HOME SCHOOL, distant one hour from the City, for ten boys under fourteen; a few vacancies; no extras or vacation. For references, terms, &c., address Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

$175 A YEAR—BOARD, TUITION AND washing at Episcopal Academy Haddonfield, N. J. Pupils received at any time. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN who can give English lessons in a school in Brooklyn may address A. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The overwhelming success which has marked the reappearance of THE FLORENCES, evidenced by the manifestations of delight by the SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE on Christmas and last night, justifies the determination of the management to continue the presentation of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN!!!

BOB BRIERLY	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

Besides the attraction of the leading artists who appear in it, and the intensity of interest which pervades the play, it will be given with new scenery and accessories.

Seats may be secured from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the box-office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie ticket-office, the junction of Broadway, 23d-st. and 5th-av.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock,
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE.
Col. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Will give their ANNIVERSARY CONCERT.
The wonderful contralto,
Miss ELIZA MOONEY,
(Pupil of Signor Antonio Barili,)
Will assist, together with
Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violiniste and Violoncelle, and
Mr. F. LETCH, TROMBONE Soloist.
Herr CARL BERGMANN.........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING.........Leader

Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

Seats secured at No. 701 Broadway, Erie ticket office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at box-office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.

EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented,
after many months of careful preparation,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,

MR. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
MR. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
MISS BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27	LE PONT DES SOUPIRS
LA PERICHOLE	THURSDAY, Dec. 28
FRIDAY, Dec. 29	FLEUR DE THE
BARBE BLEUE	SATURDAY MATINEE
SATURDAY NIGHT	LA GRANDE DUCHESSE

Due notice of debut of Mlle. DUBOIS.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

AT THE RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
EXTRA HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
SPECTACLES, PAGEANTS, PANTOMIMES,
Children of the Desert, and thousands of new features never seen before in New-York. Will positively close SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

Doors continue open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

Hippodrome performances commence at 2 and 8.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation, only 50 cents, children half price; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

LECTURES.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL DEliver a lecture on *Man's Relations to the Earth* in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Miss Emma A. Abbott will sing several pieces in connection with the lecture.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, $250 and $275 cash, for the Holidays. Waters', Steinway's, Chickering's and other pianos and organs to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

$275.—AN ELEGANT, NEARLY NEW piano-forte just taken in exchange; fully warranted. ARION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, No. 5 East 14th-st.

OUVRIER & SONS, NO. 27 WEST 13th-st., manufacturers of first-class upright pianos. A superb black and gold upright for Holiday present. Pianos to rent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 161 EAST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.; a neat furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with all improvements, with or without board; also, a large parlor on first floor, suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—An entire floor suitable for a large family or party of gentlemen, with board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITS OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private table; also two rooms on third floor, with bath connecting. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Third floor back room and hall bedroom, with board.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor on the first floor; the house, location, strictly first-class; references required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED JAN. 1, by a party going to Europe, a very desirable suite of apartments on the first floor of the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 24th-st., will rent with board, at a moderate price, a handsome floor, large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 42 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms and board in private family, three doors west of Park-av.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a nicely furnished front room and bedroom, with first-class board, situated between 20th and 34th-sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; good reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, M. R. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED retail dry-goods business, doing a popular and profitable trade for cash. Can be purchased on favorable terms. This is an excellent opportunity for any merchant of ability to take a first-class, well-organized business. Address DRY GOODS, Box 129 Station A.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER with this amount of cash capital to establish a banking and brokerage house, with a gentleman who has had ten years' active experience in the business. Address T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

I WILL SELL A THREE THOUSAND DOLLAR INTEREST in a well-established and profitable job-printing establishment down-town. Terms easy. Address W. G., Office *Evening Post.*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIFTY BARTLETT REVERSIBLE Sewing-machines, new and complete, for sale at wholesale cheap. No. 205 Broadway, Room No. 2.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. C. L. ANDERSON, of South Carolina, is at the Grand Hotel.

Col. TOWNSEND, of New-Orleans, is at the Clarendon.

Gen. E. A. MERRITT, of Potsdam, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Col. W. H. OWENS of the United States Army is at the Glenham Hotel.

United States Senator A. H. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Gen. G. H. GIDDINGS, of Texas, and Hon. P. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge R. D. AMMONIA, of Kansas, and Col. JULIUS F. GAGE, of Cambridge, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Christmas festival of the schools of St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, will take place at 2 P. M. today.

Col. T. R. B. ELDRIDGE, of Albany, and Col. TOWNSEND, of New-Orleans, are at the Sturtevant House.

The Children's Fold Christmas reception will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the institution, No. 437 East Fifty-eighth-street.

Another kerosene explosion occurred on the third floor of the six-story tenement-house, No. 6 Bayard-street, causing a damage of $25.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the basement of the tenement-house No. 42 First-avenue, causing slight damage to the furniture.

The German Citizens Women's Aid Society gave its second annual ball at Munzinger Hall, in West Thirty-second-street, last night.

Controller A. P. NICHOLS, of Albany, and Lieut.-Commander D. C. WOODROW, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

The German Association for Arts and Sciences was engaged last night in a Christmas soirée dansante at Coburg Hall, in Stanton-street.

CORNELIUS HART, of No. 66 Mott-street, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stabbing ELIZA JENNINGS, of No. 60 Mott-street.

Company K, of the Fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., gave a soirée dansante at Reich's Hall, No. 296 Avenue A, last night, which was a lively affair.

The German Dramatic Society Aglaja, at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last evening, gave a soiree, which included a dramatic performance and dancing.

WILLIAM IRVING, seaman on the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, fell from a topsail-yardarm and had his arm and leg broken. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Republican portion of the Aldermanic Board elect held a caucus at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night, Room No. 1. The result was not made public.

Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE will read a paper before the Liberal Club on Friday evening next. Subject: "A new Organon of Philosophical Investigation and Discovery."

Yesterday the body of a man was found in the East River, near Blackwell's Island, and was taken to the Dead-house. Deceased was about sixty years of age.

The most ill-paved district, yet the most crowded thoroughfare in the City, is Fulton-street. The mud and slush are more than half a foot deep in many places.

JOHN D. ALDRICH was committed yesterday, at Jefferson Market, charged with stealing a watch from ISAAC J. HONEVILLE, of No. 292 West Thirtieth-street.

THOMAS A. LEDWITH resumes his old department as Justice of Jefferson Market Police Court today, and Justice SHANDLEY, TWEED'S associate, will go back to Essex Market.

During an altercation last night between HENRY MCGEE and JOHN SHARPE, the latter struck the former on the head with some blunt instrument, inflicting severe scalp wounds.

On Thursday evening next, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will deliver a lecture on "Greenland," in the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, near Sixth-avenue.

NELLIE ELKINS was committed yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY, charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $75, from MARCUS ROSENTHAR, of No. 138 Broad-street.

Ex-Gov. T. E. PARSONS, of Alabama; Hon. J. O'DONNELL, of Lowville, N. Y.; Hon. M. P. BEMUS, of Mayville, and Hon. C. S. BUSHNELL, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The childrens' Christmas fête at Liederkranz Hall, yesterday afternoon, was a grand affair, and was largely attended. The festivities included musical exercises and a distribution of choice Christmas gifts.

HIRAM COLBY, aged sixty-eight years, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of falling, on Saturday evening, from the loft of No. 232 East Twenty-fourth-street, a distance of ten feet.

Lieut.-Gov. JOHN L. MARYE, of Virginia; Gen. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse; Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburg, and Hon. A. MURDOCK, of Columbus, Miss., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. E. FONTAIN gave an interesting lecture before the Geographical and Statistical Society at the Cooper Institute last evening, on "The Peculiarities of the Physical Geography of the Mississippi River."

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON, a truckman, was committed yesterday morning by Justice DOWLING for obstructing the passage of the Sixth-avenue cars in West Broadway by refusing to remove his truck from the track.

JOHN KELLY was charged yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, with breaking into the house of JAMES GILLIGAN, at the foot of East Thirteenth-street, and stealing property valued at $39. He was committed for trial.

Inspector-General JAMES MCQUADE, of Gov. HOFFMAN'S staff; Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, of Montreal; HENRY B. SAMUELSON, member of Parliament, and Hons. H. A. LAURENCE and E. J. E. SMITH, of England, are at the Gilsey House.

The case of Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, of Bond-street, charged with ejecting the "Black Crook" blondes from her house, was again before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday, but the case was adjourned without any testimony being taken.

By reckless driving, a wagon, in which were JOHN MCGAVIN, his wife and sister, was brought in collision with the street curb at Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, throwing out and severely injuring all the occupants and demolishing the wagon.

The Social Reformers, Third Division, a German benevolent organization, gave its seventeenth annual ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night, which yielded a handsome surplus in aid of the charitable fund established by the society.

The pupils of the German School Institute, of No. 205 East Twenty-seventh-street, celebrated Christmas at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third-avenue, last evening, by a soirée, which included a distribution of Christmas gifts, musical exercises and dancing.

Yesterday the Erie Railway Company transferred, in the presence of Commissioner WHITE, 35,000 shares of the Erie stock claimed by HEATH and RAPHAEL, to those claimants, and the Company will continue the transfer till all the shares claimed are delivered.

DAVID DAY was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from the pocket of JAMES S. GARDNER, of No. 84 Bowery, as he was getting on a street car at Broadway and Prince-street, Christmas night.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the top floor of No. 81 Greene-street, occupied as a lodging-house by EUGENE BULLIEN, caused by a candle setting fire to some bedding. It was extinguished after causing a damage of $75. Insured for $8,000 in the People's Insurance Company.

Yesterday morning an affray occurred at Hester-street and the Bowery, during which CHARLES DUFFY, of No. 89 Elizabeth-street, shot JAMES SULLIVAN, who lives at Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street, in the right breast, inflicting a severe wound. DUFFY was arrested and committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court.

The members of Post No. 79, Grand Army of the Republic, met last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, John H. Brady; Senior Vice-Commander, Luke J. Gibney; Junior V. C., Joseph Schneider; Quartermaster, Thomas W. Robertson; Officer of the Day, John Phillips; Chaplain, Samuel D. Willis.

Hon. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, for many years Consul-General of Saxony and Baden at this port, has received a further mark of distinction for his services. The Grand Duke of BADEN, who is the son-in-law of the Emperor of Germany, has presented him with the Knight Commander's cross of the Order of the "Zahringer Loerven," which is very rarely given to any one.

The following figures show the result of four observations in New-York City of the range of the barometer and thermometer, the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, yesterday: 6 A. M.—Thermometer, 40°; barometer, 30.14; wind, south-west. 11 A. M.—Thermometer, 41°; barometer, 30.26; wind, north-east. 2 P. M.—Thermometer, 41°; barometer, 30.22; wind, north-east. 8 P. M.—Thermometer, 39°; barometer, 30.18; wind, north-east. Sky generally overcast, with rain at times from 10½ A. M. to 11¾ A. M.; rain at 8:50 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Investigation into the alleged frauds of the Justices and constables was continued yesterday at the Town Hall, Jamaica.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors, at their meeting, yesterday, refused to levy a tax to pay off the debt of the old town of Newtown. It is said that they intend to repudiate the debt on some technical point.

By order of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Divisions Nos. 26 and 28, comprising the towns of Flushing, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, have been consolidated, and Assistant Assessor A. B. WRIGHT has been ordered to take charge of the new division.

On Monday, DANIEL CONDON was invited by JOHN and THOMAS MULLIGAN and THOMAS O'BRIEN to a Christmas dinner. CONDON accepted the invitation, and on the way was attacked by the above-named persons, and a number of others, who were concealed in an ambuscade, and unmercifully beaten. Fears are entertained for his life. The men were arrested, and are now awaiting trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three deaths occurred in Newark last week from small-pox.

A new bell is about to be placed in the Reformed Church at Franklin.

The track of the Midland Railroad has been completed as far as Hackensack.

There are unpaid street improvement claims against Elizabeth, amounting to $534,429.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, the first discoverer of gold in California, is visiting his early home at Lambertville.

The subscriptions to the New-Jersey Colonization Society, last year, were $1,600, and 243 colored persons were sent to Africa by the Society.

The Newark Common Council holds its last meeting on Friday evening. The newly-elected Common Council will organize on Tuesday, 2d proximo.

An attempt was been made in Jersey City to organize a section of the International Society, but so little interest was shown that no organization was effected.

The executors of the estate of the late GEO. S. COBB have conveyed the Emmell property, at Morristown, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be used as a parsonage.

About noon yesterday a fire was discovered in the laundry of J. W. SMYTH, at Belleville. It originated in a straw bed upon the upper floor, and occasioned a loss probably of $1,000.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works has granted permission to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad temporarily to run its track below the grade of the streets which cross it.

Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS and Postmaster GREENE, of Jersey City, yesterday continued the examination of persons connected with the office, hoping to elicit some clue to the late robbery, but no information of importance was elicited.

On Monday a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad came near striking a horse and wagon, driven by a colored man named GEORGE FORD. The driver became frightened, leaped out and was struck by the locomotive, having his leg broken. The horse and wagon from which he had jumped escaped without damage.

The members of the Newark Common Council and the Mayor yesterday visited the Point of Rocks, near Jersey City, for the purpose of witnessing the working of Blake's Stone-crushing Machine, with a view to its possible use in breaking the stone for the Selfourd pavement. They returned to Jersey City at 2 o'clock, and dined at Taylor's Hotel, after which they left for Newark.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly *pure and sweet.*

[Advertisement.]

KNOX cannot be insensible of the pleasure he confers on suffering humanity, during these cold days, by means of his comfortable Fur Caps and Collars, which are ingeniously devised to look becoming, and to defy the rudest assaults of Boreas, whom KNOX has for these many Winters been persistently and successfully opposing. KNOX neither sacrifices beauty to comfort, nor comfort to beauty, but tastefully unites both, and succeeds in furnishing Caps and Collars that are warm as well as picturesque.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Enameled, engraved, frosted, hunting-cases, all styles and makes, at the very lowest possible prices.
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
No. 305 Broadway, (corner Duane-st.)

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Dec. 30	New-York	Havre.
Italy	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Dec. 30	New-York	Bremen.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Missouri	Dec. 28	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Dec. 30	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 11:30 A. M., with a suplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1.45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.......7:23 | Sun sets....4:39 | Moon rises..5:21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:47 | Gov. Island.8:36 | Hell Gate...4:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Chas. G. Franeklyn; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Bark Waldo, Pressey, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs D. R. Stockwell, Harding, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr. & Sons; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Anderson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Josie, Pettigrew, Havana, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. Mary D. Leach, Atkins, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; East Wind, Dowler, St. Marc, Brett, Son & Co.; Canary, Hart, Rappahannock, H. W. Loud & Co.; Talma, Robinson, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Dec. 9, via Mobile 10th, with mdse. & 204 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) Ludewigs, Bremen Dec 10, via Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 223 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced very heavy westerly and high seas during the entire passage.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 23d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Saw a brig ashore near Woodlands, apparently recently gone on.

Steam-ship Equator, Bartlett, New-Orleans Dec. 17, and S. W. Pass 18th, with mdse. and passengers to N. H. Brigham.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Palmerston, (N. G.,) Kolln, Hamburg 70 ds., with mdse. and 359 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Fearless, (of Boston,) Tilton, Padang Sept. 23, with mdse. to F. Baker.

Ship Nimrod, (of London,) Louther, Manila May 18, via Mauritius Oct. 15, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Ship Howden, (Br.,) Ditchburn, Boston 10 ds., in ballast to Arkell & Tufts.

Ship Cynrie, (of Newcastle,) Wallace, Calcutta and Sand Heads Sept. 1, with mdse. to J. D. Wood. Nov. 25, lat. 3 N., lon. 28 W., signalized ship Clytha, from Shields for Aden, 38 ds. out; same date, lat. 2 40 N., lon. 28 W., W. P. Q. R., from London for Calcutta, 22 ds. out.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Renault, Port Caledonia, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark Brage, (Norw.,) Steen, Ardrassan 57 ds., with pig-iron to R. Irwin & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Boden, Curacoa 18 ds., with sheepskins, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize, Hon.,) Hammond, Martinique 25 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Bark Cugini Cerruti, (Ital.,) Ceneti, Waterford 80 ds., in ballast to H. Sweetland & Co.

Bark St. Peter's, Bartlett, Charleston 13 ds., with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Bark Johann Engels, (Belg.,) Landen, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Resurrezione, (Ital.,) Pozzo, Liverpool 78 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Francesco, (Ital.,) Matarazzo, Cardiff 60 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Moses Day, Crosby, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to J. M. Linnard & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Thos. Turrull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Left schr. Isabel, for New-York, ldg.; passed going in, brig Mary Crowell.

Brig Mira, (Norw.,) Gunderson, West Hartlepool 83 ds., with mdse to Briggs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Nellie, Owens, Fajardo, P. R., 24 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casada—vessel to Roche Bros. & Co.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Button, Cape Hayti 29 ds., with coffee and logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to C. E. Staples & Co.

Brig Cuba, (Norw.,) Selmer, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.—vessel to master. Dec. 19, lat. 29 07, lon. 79 17, signaled a British bark showing letters K. U. B. L., from Mobile, for Crook Haven, 9 ds. out.

Brig Two Brothers, (of Bermuda,) Weaver, Tuxpan, Mexico, for Philadelphia, with sarsaparilla, &c., to Cunningham & Sons. Was bound to Philadelphia, but could not enter the Breakwater on account of heavy N. W. gales prevailing; saw two vessels ashore on Florida Reef. The T. B. is anchored off Sandy Hook.

Brig Zingara, (of Biddeford,) Hodges, Pernambuco 36 ds., with sugar to Napier & Co.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Arecibo, P. R., 10 ds., with oranges and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to master. 20th, lat. 28 25 N., lon. 70 46, exchanged signals with brig Shasta, bound N.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsboro, Me.,) Tracy, Cadiz 52 ds., with wine and cork and 4 passengers to J. Bensusan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Grasmere, (of St. Thomas, W. G.,) Macomber, Salt Key, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to F. Nickerson—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. R. M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Ricardo, Barros, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schr. Hattie Haskill, Young, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to A. Nones—vessel to master. Left in port brig Mary A. Williams, schrs. Abbie H. Brown, Altavela, Hall, ldg. for New-York, and schr. Isaac Oliver, just arrived.

Schr. M. A. Wistham, Kelly, Greytown, Nic., 30 ds., with hides, &c., to Strout Bros.—vessel to C. E. Staple & Co. Dec. 18, lat. 30 27, lon. 79 27, passed bark Oriental, (Br.,) from Charleston, for Liverpool.

Schr. Daylight, (of Bath,) McFadden, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to Chas. H. Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sea Dog, Allen, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to J. Barker & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thos. P. Ball, Ryder, Indianola 16 ds., with hides and wood to Evans, Ball & Co. Dec. 18, off Jupiter Inlet, saw ship Crescent City, from New-Orleans for Havre; same time bark Loretto, of and for Liverpool.

Schr. Abby Wasson, Lord, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Schr. Z. Steelman, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, Thompson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Dyer, Faulkner, Baltimore 6 ds., with grain to Lane & Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. R. H. Malcomber, Navers, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. May Flower, Johnson, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to W. H. Hingham.

Schr. R. H. Barns, Avery, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah W. Burnell, Burnell, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to Bremen Steam-ship Co.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Morton, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Hoyt, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Somers, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Olive, Reynolds, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber. Is bound to Providence.

Schr. Ada Ames, Davis, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, do., for Portland.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Arr. 25th, steamer Achilles, Philadelphia; barks Dwineland, Bombay; Zingarelli, Goree; brig Carrie Bertha, Leith.

Arr. 26th, steamers McClellan, Baltimore; Neptune, New-York; ship John Temperley, Manila; barks W. W. Brett, Gefle; Presto, Newport; brigs Eveline, Van Schroeder, Archangel; Creole, Malaga; Surprise, Cape Haytien; Antelope, Mobile; Star, Pensacola; Julia E. Haskell, Pensacola; schr. Mary E. Jones, Miragoane.

Returned, 26th, brig Navarino, hence for New-York, put back for examination, having struck on Harding's Ledge.

Arr. this P. M.—Steamers Oriental, from Savannah, and Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Venus, from Liverpool; barks D. H. Bills, from New-Orleans, Ernest, from Singapore, Emma F. Harrinan, from Bonaire; brigs Arthur Eggless, from Goree, and Para, from Fayal.

Bark D. H. Bills, from New-Orleans, reports spoken, Nov. 21, in lat. 28 38 N., lon. 49 19, British brig Life Brigade, 139 ds. from Colombo, for New-York, with her Captain dead and the crew sick with scurvy; was supplied with provisions by the brig Carrie Bertha, of Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 26.—Arr. bark Traveler and brig Superb, from Rio, for orders.

Arr. this P. M., schr. Fred Spofford, from Turk's Island, for orders. Lost foremast head, maintopmast, split sails, &c., on the 12th inst. in a gale.

Passed in for Baltimore, ship Annapolis, from Liverpool; barks May Queen and Lap Wing, and brig Mary Rice, from Rio; brig Amelia Ella, from Matanzas; schr. Arctic, from St. John's; brig Lena, and a Norwegian bark.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 26.—Arr. schrs. May and Evelyn, from New-York.

The Francis Catterly, from Savannah for New-York, full of water, was towed up from Chincoteague by a steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—The steamer Juniata, from Havana, arr. here at 1 A. M. yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—Arr. barks Carmenita, from St. John, Porto Rico; Valkyria, from Dublin; Narragansett, from Rotterdam; Abraham Young, from Havre; Gertrudis, from Havana. Brigs Olano, from Rio de Janeiro; Floride Maria, from Cienfugos.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; schr. Conservative, for Boston; bark Alabama, for Doboy.

Spoken.

Nov. 28, by ship Fearless, in lat. 5 01 S., lon. 30 53 W., bark General De Sture, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam, for Singapore; same date, lat. 4 38 S., lon. 31 09 W., ship S. C. Blanchard, from Cardiff, for Rio Janeiro and Callao; Dec. 8, lat. 13 01 N., lon. 52 06 W., bark Jamaica, (Br.,) from Glasgow, for Demerara, 42 ds. out; Dec. 22, lat. 35 28 N., lon. 69 45 W., ship Shatemuc, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, 18 ds. out.

No date, by brig Zingara, lat. 38 40, lon. 70, spoke bark Maria Angele, (Ital.,) from Para, for New-York.

Dec. 19, lat. 32, lon. 73, spoke brig Helen, (of Boston,) for Hampton Roads; same date, &c., French bark Maggie, bound E.

Dec. 1, by bark Brage, in lat. 20 24, lon. 50 40, bark Stefanino, (Ital.,) from Leghorn for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Mary E. Rosevelt, (of Richmond,) Vermine, Bristol, via Newport, for Salilla, Ga., which went ashore night of 23d inst., in a dense fog, at Long Branch, was got off on the 26th, at 7 A. M., by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s steamer A. Wynans, and brought to the basin of the Co. at Staten Island. The M. E. R. is leaking 6 inches per hour, and received other slight damages.

The ship Hamilton, (new,) from Kennebunk yesterday, will load for California in C. Comstock's line.

The bark Unione, (Ital.,) reported arr. yesterday from Palermo, was an error.

European Marine News.

CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, Dec. 26.—The Baltic Lloyd steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Brandan, from New-York Dec. 10 for Stettin, arr. today and proceeded to destination.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at this port at 11 o'clock Sunday night, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

The White Star steam-ship Atlantic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Dec. 16, for Liverpool, touched at this port yesterday and proceeded.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at this port at 5 A. M. yesterday, en route to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 26.—The Allan line steam-ship Sarmatian, from Portland for Liverpool, touched at this port yesterday and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 26.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at this port today, en route to Bremen.

OPEN EVENINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NECK-CHAINS
AND
LOCKETS,
WATCH-CHAINS
AND
WATCHES,
TO BE FOUND AT
BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WORKS OF ART
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ARTICLES OF VERTU.
GOUPIL'S,
NO. 170 FIFTH AVENUE,
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GOUPIL'S, GOUPIL'S,

NEW-YEAR'S CAKE PRINTS, CUTTERS, ice-cream and jelly molds.
JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st., New-York.

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SILVER!

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STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., (upstairs,) invite special attention to their unequaled assortment of Gorham Goods, comprising all their newest and choicest productions in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as an endless variety of attractive Novelties for Wedding Gifts.

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CONDITION OF THE ANDES, AMAZON AND TRIUMPH Insurance Companies,

As audited by the following Insurance Departments:

Audit by New-York Insurance Department, H. E. Sickles, Examiner, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, 1871:

AUDIT OF

Andes Insurance Company.

Chicago Losses Paid up to Dec. 15, 1871	$626,810 41
Other Losses paid from Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1871	582,951 44
Total	$1,209,761 85

Total Assets Dec. 15, 1871, after Payment of above Losses.

Cash on hand, in bank and in transit	$404,822 58
Bonds, U. S., State, City and County, market value	390,560 65
Collateral Loans and Accrued Interest	126,500 00
First Mortgage Bonds	462,819 53
Bills Receivable, and Second and Third Assessment Notes, (First Paid)	389,420 55
Book Accounts, Premiums and Agency Balances	116,974 15
Railroad Bonds and other Investments	91,215 00
Total	$1,982,312 46

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment and all other Liabilities, including Chicago	$398,365 00
Net Assets Dec 15, 1861	$1,583,947 46

Funds separate and distinct from Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies.

AUDIT OF

Amazon Insurance Company,

SAME TIME AND PARTY.

Capital all paid in Oct. 1, 1871 - - - - - - $500,000 00

NO CHICAGO LOSSES.

First Agency Appointed Oct. 12, 1871.

Gross Surplus above Capital for 60 days' business...$232,982 55

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and in hands of Agents		$321,027 30
First Mortgages on Ohio Property, worth twice the amount loaned		308,696 67
United States Bonds, market value		68,733 19
Accrued Interest, not yet due		10,540 37
Bills Receivable (notes taken for Hull premiums)		16,517 75
Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Desks, Cases, new and permanent Office Fixtures		7,467 34
Total Assets		$732,982 55

LIABILITIES.

Losses—Fire—Adjusted and not paid—None.		
Losses—Fire—In process of adjustment	$8,966 19	
Inland and Marine, adjusted and not paid—None.		
Inland and Marine, in process of adjustment	22,993 00	
All other liabilities, not exceeding	10,000 00	41,959 19
Net Assets		$691,023 36

Funds separate and distinct from Andes or Triumph Insurance Companies.

AUDIT OF

Triumph Insurance Company,

SAME TIME AND PARTY.

Capital all paid in Oct. 1, 1871 - - - - - - - - - - - $500,000 00

NO CHICAGO LOSSES.

First Agency Appointed Oct. 12, 1871.

Gross Surplus above Capital for 60 days' business - - 234,085 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and in hands of Agents		$351,204 47
First Mortgages on Ohio Property, worth twice the amount loaned		293,833 67
United States Bonds—Market Value		52,266 87
Accrued Interest—Not yet due		9,970 52
Bills Receivable, (Notes for Hull Premiums)		17,166 00
Office Furniture, Iron Safes, Desks, Cases, New and Permanent Office Fixtures		9,843 47
Total Assets		$734,085 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses—Fire—Adjusted and not Paid—None.		
Losses—Fire—In Process of Adjustment	$15,816 87	
Inland and Marine—Adjusted and Not Paid—None.		
Inland in Process of Adjustment	10,770 13	
All Other Liabilities not Exceeding	10,000 00	36,587 00
Net Assets		$697,498 00

Funds separate and distinct from Andes and Amazon Insurance Companies.

Net Assets Andes, Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies, Dec. 15, 1871,

$2,972,448 82.

JAMES H. GODMAN, State Auditor of Ohio, has also personally examined the condition of these Companies, devoting almost a week's time to such duty.

GEORGE W. SARGENT, Attorney for Massachusetts Insurance Department, has likewise personally examined the condition of these Companies since the Chicago fire.

On account of the public distrust of insurance companies, arising from the Chicago fire and gross calumnies and detractions circulated by a spirited opposition, the above facts are published.

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary Andes.
B. D. WEST, Secretary Amazon and Triumph.
PRINDLE & MANGAM,
Agents Andes and Triumph.
C. W. STAUDART & CO.,
Agents Andes and Marine Department Amazon and Triumph.
SATTERLEE, BOSTWICK & MARTIN,
Agents Amazon.

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Elegant
NOVELTIES,
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SMOKING JACKETS,
HOUSE COATS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,
As well as every style, quality and size of
UNDER-WEAR,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
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SUSPENDERS, &C.,
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OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver	$15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver	16
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver	19
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color	20
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold	21
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods	22
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue	24
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors	27
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya	28
OVERCOATS—Prussian Eskimo—Finest Imp	30
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp	30

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REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$8
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla	12
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow	13
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver	15
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla	18
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo	22
WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$13
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	16
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass	18
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to	31
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin	22
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver	30
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver	35

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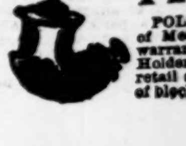

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